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PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY
J. Frank
for The South China Morning News, Ltd.
1 & 3, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOUNDED 1861 四拜禮 號三十月六年英港 THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1929. 日七初月五

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BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF TITLE.

PERKINS PUSHED TO 22ND HOLE.

HOLDER ALSO INVOLVED IN CURIOUS DISPUTE.

PRINCE A SPECTATOR.

London, June 12.
The field in the British Amateur Open Golf Championship was reduced to sixty-four to-day when the third round of the competition was concluded. The joint favourites, John Dawson, the best of a number of American competitors, Cyril Tolley and T. P. Perkins still survive, though the American and Perkins have both had severe tussles.

The only real surprise up to the present has been the elimination of Roger Wethered, a former holder of the title, by William Bulloch, of Cathkin Braes, who has been playing uncommonly good golf this season.

Course Controversy.

T. P. Perkins, the holder, figured in a widely discussed incident occurring in the morning. Perkins refused a request of the pair following to play through on the grounds that such a request was most unusual in a championship. His opponent, Stroyan of Sunningdale, was willing, but Perkins would not give way on the point. He eventually beat Stroyan by six up, and five to play.

In the third round, Perkins was not in the same dazzling form. Opposed to C. Shankland, of St. George's Hill, his match proved to be one of the most sensational struggles in the history of the championship. Shankland played extraordinarily well, and at the end of eighteen holes, the match was still undecided. Four extra holes were necessary before Perkins qualified for the next round; the 19th, 20th and 21st were halved, but Perkins held out a stroke better at the 22nd.

Prince Watches Tolley.

Cyril Tolley had a large gallery for his match with the well-known international Douglas Grant, whom he beat by four and three. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who had been playing during the morning on the Prince's Course adjoining the St. George's Course where the Championship is being played, joined the match just before the ninth hole where Tolley was two up.

The Prince followed the play closely and joined in the applause of good shots. Tolley won the tenth and the twelfth to become four up, Grant recaptured one hole at the long fourteenth, where Tolley missed a short putt. Tolley took the fifteenth hole to win the match.

American Favourite.

John Dawson, the Chicago player, was given a rare duel by Major Guy Campbell (R. and A.) and the match was carried to the last green before he claimed the victory. In the second round, Dawson had disposed of Dr. McCormack, three times Irish champion, by three and one. Dawson was outstripping McCormack from first to last. He was two up at the eighth with an average of fours, lost the twelfth, but became three up at the sixteenth where a short putt was missed by McCormack. A half on the 17th gave the American the match.

Far East Player's Success.

Edward Kyle, the Malayan player, is doing well. He beat Captain Jobson by 3 and 1 in the second round, and Ellis, of Beaconsfield by 6 and 4 in the third.

A great match was seen between R. H. Oppenheimer, who was captain of the Oxford University team in 1928, and T. A. Terrance, the English international. Oppenheimer won by 2 and 1.

Wethered was in poor form when he lost to Bulloch of Cathkin Braes. Wethered hit few really good shots. He was four down at the thirteenth, won the fourteenth and fifteenth, halved on the 16th.

(Continued on Page 14.)

CIVIL AVIATION OUTLOOK.

WARM SUPPORT BY LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

NEW LINES PLANNED.

London, June 12.
Important pronouncements regarding the Labour Government's attitude towards the development of civil aviation were made at the Air League dinner, held to-night. Commander Kenworthy, the well-known Labour M.P., stated that he had the authority of Lord Thomson, Air Minister, for saying that the Labour Government was prepared to give every assistance to civil aviation.

The Government regarded aeroplanes as a great aid in the consolidation of the Dominions and the Colonies, and hoped within a measurable time to have a regular Air Mail Line in the West Indies, and others to the Cape and Australia.

The Government also considered it an immediate need to have a line of aeroplanes operating across the North Sea, connecting Ireland with the European and Asiatic air routes.

The Labour Government, said Commander Kenworthy, was interested in aviation because it stood for peace between the peoples of the world.—*Reuter.*

FRENCH LOSSES IN REBEL AMBUSH.

SEVEN OFFICERS KILLED AND MISSING.

Paris, June 12.
An official message reaching the War Office from Rabat, giving details of the ambush of French forces by rebel tribesmen in the southern Atlas range, near El Bordj, gives the casualty list as follows:

Killed and Missing.

Seven French Officers.
Five French N.C.O.'s.
Twenty-four French soldiers.
Forty-one native troops.

Wounded.

Two French Officers.
Two French N.C.O.'s.
Eight native soldiers.

Steps are being taken to relieve isolated parties, who may have taken refuge in the hills and are still holding out.—*Reuter.*

COLOURFUL DUTCH PAGEANT.

QUEEN MOTHER'S MARRIAGE JUBILEE FETE.

Amsterdam, June 12.
Over forty thousand people were present at the Olympic Stadium to-day for the climax to five days' festivities in honour of the Queen Mother's Marriage Jubilee.

Fourteen thousand performers participated in a colourful pageant.

The Queen Mother, Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana were present.—*Reuter.*

THE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

MR. FRANK OLDRIEVE RESIGNS SECRETARYSHIP.

London, June 12.
Mr. Frank Oldrieve has resigned the Secretaryship of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, on the ground that overseas tours are better undertaken by a trained medical expert.

He is proposing to settle down in South Rhodesia, and it is learned that his post will be filled by Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, the Medical Secretary to the Mission to Lepers.

—*Reuter.*

DEATH OF NOTED BIG GAME HUNTER.

MR. W. D. BOYCE DIES IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 12.
The death has occurred of Mr. W. D. Boyce, the noted newspaper proprietor, big game hunter and founder of the Boy Scouts of the United States.—*Reuter's American Service.*

SWATOW AWAITS CHANGE.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE "SQUEEZED."

NEWS OF AMERICAN WHOM "REDS" CAPTURED.

ATTACK ON YAMEN.

Swatow, June 11.
Swatow is momentarily expecting the arrival of Kwangtung troops. The change over will take place, it is expected, without bloodshed, as all but a remnant of the Kwangtung troops have left for Chaochow-fu, from which point they are going up-country.

Only final financial arrangements have now to be made. In this connexion, the newspapers report that the Defended Commissioner has demanded from the Chamber of Commerce \$150,000 ready money in exchange for that sum in Central Bank notes, and one month's house and shop tax.

The Chamber appears, however, to have got these demands commuted for two months' house and shop tax, and arrangements are now being made to collect it.

People Bled.

In Chaochow-fu, the sum of \$30,000 is demanded. The people are bled; the Army retreats; the new lot will come in, and the demands will then be repeated. How many months' house tax the citizen pays in a year would be difficult to say.

Where are General Hsu King-tong's troops to retreat to? Canton or even the East River seem now to be impossible. Until recently, the Han River has been divided between the Kwangtung troops and the attacking Fukien troops. The Fukien forces, after being defeated or repulsed ten days ago, went back up the river to Tai-po. It now appears as if they have withdrawn into Fukien, for mail is able to come down the river. In that case, the retreating force can get up the river, but where it can find a place of refuge or congenial allies is not clear.

Missionary's Escape.

It is possible that the Fukien retreat had something to do with the activities of the Communist force under Tsu and Mo.

The Telegraph has already reported that Dr. Holleman, the American missionary, who was captured by that force up-country from Amoy, has escaped to Tai-po. Owing to the river being held up by the contending armies, he must have been unable to come down, and only yesterday did letters from him reach Swatow to say that he was lying at the hospital of the English Presbyterian Mission there. His letters were written ten days ago. The retreat may still hinder communications, but his early arrival here is now looked for, unless he has made an attempt to get away elsewhere.

Dr. Holleman reports that he was carried away by the Communist force to Yungtin, and managed to escape from there during a surprise attack on them. It was probably this business that took the Fukien troops back from Chaochow-fu. It is a day's journey from Yungtin to Tai-po. Dr. Holleman reports himself to be in good health, but that he has suffered much discomfort through forced marching.

"Reds" Attack Yamen.

An instance of the kind of trouble feared when authority is weak occurred in the district city of Chaoyang, across the bay from Swatow, a few days ago. Two Communists had been imprisoned in the local yamen. Peasant Communists to the number of 200 strong went by boat to the city at midnight and landed to attack the yamen, in order to set their comrades free.

Sentries fled back to warn the yamen, and the attacking force was met with resistance by the guards. This, after some time, and with some loss among the Communists, was sufficient to drive them off. The yamen authorities report that they executed the two prisoners immediately after the fight.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

SIR HENRY SLESSER SWORN IN YESTERDAY.

BYE-ELECTION CAUSED

A rather unexpected announcement is made to-day, in a *Reuter's* message, to the effect that Sir Henry Slessor, K.C., has been sworn in as Lord Chief Justice, this involving a bye-election at South-East Leeds, which constituency he has represented in the Labour interest since 1924.

Sir Henry Slessor's name was not contained in the list of new Cabinet Ministers announced last Saturday, it then being intimated that "other services" were being assigned to him. He now succeeds Lord Howard, who has been Lord Chief Justice since 1922.

The new Lord Chief Justice was originally destined for an engineering career and served his apprenticeship in the railway works at Crewe. At that time he went in for long-distance cycling.

SUN YAT-SEN FUNERAL.

A full page of pictures illustrating the wealth of ceremonial at the State Funeral of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen on June 1st will be found on Page Three.

and this, combined with hard work, overstrained his heart. The result was a long illness, during which he decided to read for the Bar. He was called at the Inner Temple in 1908, at the age of 23, and, proving himself a clever advocate, he has specialised in trade union law. In 1910, he became standing counsel to the Labour Party and to the Miners' Federation and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. He is a member of the Fabian Society and is on the executive of the Industrial Christian Fellowship. He is, incidentally, a strong Anglo-Catholic, and played a prominent part in the Prayer Book controversy.

By his appointment as Lord Chief Justice, the severals his connexion with Party politics.

MISHAP ON CANTON RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE RUNS OFF THE RAILS.

Canton, June 12.
The derailing of a locomotive on the Canton-Hankow Railway on Monday afternoon caused a suspension of the service for some time, but, happily, no casualties were suffered.

It appears that the train had just left Pingshek station, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the locomotive got off the track.

SAFETY FIRST.

The rains may come, but it's safer to economise in the use of water now.

Fortunately, the coaches did not get out of hand, and although the passengers received quite a shock, there were no casualties.

All stations on the line were immediately informed and traffic was suspended.

From Canton, a salvage train was sent up just after four o'clock, and eventually the locomotive was got back into position, but traffic was not resumed until the following morning.—*Nam Chung Po.*

AMERICAN TARIFFS.

Washington, June 12.
The French Government has formally entered a protest against the proposal to increase the tariff scale.—*Reuter's American Service.*

PEACE PARLEY TO STOP WAR?

TAIYUAN CONFERENCE RESULTS.

YEN HSI-SHAN APPEALS FOR OPPORTUNITY.

A FRANK STATEMENT.

Nanking, June 12.
The attitude of Marshal Yen Hsi-shan towards the Feng-Chiang dispute has been more or less clarified as the result of an interview between Yen Hsi-shan and two Nanking envoys, Generals Ho Cheng-chun and Tang Seng-chi. The two emissaries arrived at Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi, a few days ago to represent Marshal Chiang Kai-shek at a special conference, which was also attended by General Liu Chen-wah and Mr. Cheung Wei-cheng, representing the Manchurian Government.

It was immediately announced by the Nanking representatives that the National Government had decided to declare war on the "Christian" General. They added that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek desired Yen Hsi-shan to make known the policy of the Shansi Government.

Shansi Decision.

It is reported by Nanking officials, that Yen Hsi-shan made a frank statement to the delegates, expressing his continued loyalty to the Central Government. He sincerely hoped, however, that no effort would be spared to preserve peace in the country, and urged the Central authorities to cease all military activity against Honan, and the administration of the "Christian" General.

Commenting on Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's request that he should remain at the head of the Shansi Government, Yen Hsi-shan declared that he is most depressed by the threat of further civil war and he feels he has no alternative but to resign immediately.

Shansi As Mediator.

While indicating that he has not the slightest intention of taking part in the turmoil by joining Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan urged that Marshal Chiang should avoid opening hostilities with Feng Yu-hsiang for the time being, giving him, (Yen Hsi-shan) an opportunity to arrange a peace conference between Nanking and Honan, the Shansi leaders acting as peace mediators. He suggests that the Feng-Chiang quarrel can easily be settled by political discussion.

Kuominchun Demobilisation.

Regarding the demand of the Nanking Government for the demobilisation of certain forces under Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan said that the power to disband a certain number of the Kuominchun troops could be entrusted to the Nanking Disbandment Commission, and that he believed that Feng would agree.

Yen Hsi-shan was assured by the Nanking generals that they would convey the purport of the discussion to Chiang Kai-shek, urging that if war breaks out, Nanking will as far as possible avoid interference with peace in Shansi.

The Nanking envoys left Taiyuanfu on Tuesday evening for Peking, while Yen Hsi-shan left for Yuncheng to interview Feng Yu-hsiang. Tang Seng-chi and Ho Cheng-chun will shortly return to Nanking to report on the Taiyuanfu conference.

Kaifeng "Falls."

The military situation in Shansi and Honan continues very quiet. The evacuation of the Kuominchun from southern and eastern Honan is said to have been completed.

The Nanking troops belonging to Tang Seng-chi are reported to have taken Kaifeng.

The following important appointments have been announced by the National Government: General Chu Pei-teh, recently appointed chief of staff of National Army, to become concurrently Garrison commander of Nanking; General Li Ting-feng as Military Governor of Kiangsi, and General Hsu Yuen-yun Garrison Commander of Hankow and Wuchang.

DAYLONG RUN ON A SHANGHAI BANK.

CHINESE AFRAID OF NOTE FLUCTUATION.

DEMANDS FULLY MET.

Shanghai, June 13.
It was apparent this morning, to the immense relief of commercial and banking circles, that the National Industrial Bank of China had successfully weathered a sensational "run" which developed yesterday morning and continued throughout the day.

The Run on the bank appears to have started with a rumour, widely circulated in Chinese circles (believed to be in connexion with the Feng-Chiang war), causing the onrush of throngs of Chinese seeking to cash the Notes of the Bank.

The Bank not only accepted all the Notes throughout the day, but remained open until seven o'clock in the evening in order to cope with the demands of the hundreds of holders of the Notes.

The cashing of all Notes was made possible by arrangements with other Banks to accept the Notes.

All evidences of the run were absent to-day and there is no likelihood of its recurrence.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

MALARIAL RESEARCH IN LONDON.

A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MEDICAL MEN.

London, June 12.
The experience of Sir Malcolm Watson, the famous malaria expert and collaborator with Sir Ronald Ross, in the course of a recent prolonged tour of India and Ceylon to investigate and advise on practical anti-malaria work, are described in the annual report of the Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases.

The tour, it is stated, resulted in the construction of a magnificent new laboratory at Putney Heath, where Sir Malcolm Watson, between periodic visits to the Tropics, co-ordinates research and the practical work of training workers in malarial countries how to fight the disease.—*Reuter.*

CANTON MINT NOW VERY BUSY.

A NIGHT-WORKING SYSTEM ADOPTED.

Canton, June 12.
The Canton Mint is at present busier than since it resumed work a few days ago.

The Director of the Mint, Mr. Pang Wei-tiao, has purchased a large quantity of silver bars from Hongkong, and has increased working hours in the Mint in order to meet the great demand for new coin.

A night-working system has been adopted since Monday. According to officials of the Mint, the daily output is nearly \$250,000.—*Nam Chung Po.*

LIGHTWEIGHT T. T. AT DOUGLAS.

CRABTREE WINS IN AVERAGE OF 63.87 M.P.H.

London, June 12.
The light-weight Tourist Trophy race was completed at the Isle of Man to-day, the winner being Mr. S. Crabtree, of Warrington, who was riding an Excelsior machine.

The course was that for the Junior T.T., 204 miles in length, and Crabtree completed the course in the record time of 4 hours, 8 minutes, 10 seconds, an average of 63.87 miles an hour.—*Reuter.*

U.S. OIL CONFERENCE BREAKDOWN.

PRODUCERS FAIL TO REACH AN AGREEMENT.

New York, June 12.
The oil producers' conference at Colorado Springs has been unable to reach an agreement, and has adjourned sine die.—*Reuter's American Service.*

SOUTH AFRICA AT THE POLLS.

GENERAL ELECTION IN FULL SWING.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S PARTY'S LANDSLIDE?

MINISTER DEFEATED.

A complete landslide at the polls, on a par with the defeat of the Conservatives in Great Britain, seems the likely fate of the South African Government, General Hertzog's Party, if the election results to hand are a safe criterion.

The native question is the issue on which the Government stands or falls.

Only 33 of 148 seats have been declared; but the Government holds only four of these!

New Constituencies.

Capetown, June 12.

Polling for the General Election, to fill 148 seats in the South African Legislative Assembly, is proceeding to-day.

The result is doubtful, partly owing to the creation of thirteen new constituencies, and partly to the effects of a split in the Labour Party. One section of the Labour Party under Colonel Creswell remains allied to General Hertzog's Nationalist (Government) Party, while the other under Mr. Moderey has seceded therefrom.

The South African Party led by General Smuts is the official Opposition.

Dissolution Strength.

The state of the parties at the Dissolution was as follows:

Nationalists (Hertzog)	63
South Africans (Smuts)	45
Labour	17
Independent	1

Nine of the 148 constituencies have returned candidates, unopposed and it is rather significant that all thus returned are followers of General Smuts, the Opposition leader.

The main political issue is the handling of the native problem, in which connexion, General Hertzog made radical proposals which failed to obtain the requisite majority.

Results Coming In.

Later.

The state of the parties at mid-night was as follows:

South Africans	27
Nationalist	2
Labour (Creswellites)	2
Labour (Nationalist)	2

The Hon. Mr. T. Boydell, Minister of Labour in General Hertzog's Cabinet, has been defeated.

Col. the Hon. F. E. P. Creswell, who is Minister of Defence, and the leader of the Creswellite section of the Labour Party has been returned for the constituency of Denver, Transvaal.—*Reuter.*

The native question, on which the whole election is turning, has been debated at great length in the Senate as well as the House of Assembly this year, when Native Bills introduced by General Hertzog failed to become law as they did not secure the necessary two-thirds majority.

Some little time ago, a manifesto was issued by General Hertzog, Mr. Tielman Roos, and Dr. Malan condemning the South African Party's policy.

Whites' Existence at Stake.

The manifesto declared that the white man's existence and his civilization in South Africa were at stake, and protested at the leader of the Party aiming to make South Africa a part of a British confederation of African states throughout Africa where whites and blacks are equal and cannot co-operate.

The Government's endeavour was to make South Africa safe for the whites. "If South Africa must be handed over to the native, let the whites know in order that we may prepare by peaceful means."

(Continued on Page 7.)

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WATER EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

REQUISITIONING OF LIGHTERS
AND PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

THE FIRST MEETING.

The Water Supply Committee, organised in view of the water crisis, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon.

The following Sub-committees were appointed:

Peak Residents Association.—Mr. D. J. Lewis.
Mid-Level Association.—Mr. A. H. Ferguson.

Kowloon Residents Association.—Mr. C. M. Manners, Mr. E. Cock, M.B.E., and Mr. B. Wylie.

Portuguese Community.—Hon. Mr. J. E. Braga.

Indian Community.—Mr. A. el Arculli.

Chinese Committee.—Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso, O.B.E., Hon. Dr. R. H. Kote-wall, C.M.G., Mr. Chau Yu-teng, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. T. N. Chau, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Shipping Committee.—Mr. R. Sutherland, O.B.E., Mr. W. G. Goggin, Mr. A. E. Martin, Mr. Chau Yu-teng, Mr. J. M. McIlut-chon, Mr. C. M. Manners, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. H. F. Dunje, Mr. C. E. Meyer, Mr. T. Kinoshita, Mr. S. T. Williamson, The Hon. Harbour Master, Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy.

The Hon. Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, The Head of Sanitary Department.

Technical.—Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. K. E. Greig, Captain Hollands, Mr. F. W. James, Mr. T. H. G. Brayfield, Mr. A. S. Mackichan.

Insurance Representative.—Mr. G. S. Archbutt.

Sanitary.—Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Hon. Dr. Tso, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. T. N. Chau, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Mr. D. J. Lewis, Mr. E. Cock, Mr. A. H. Ferguson, Mr. A. el Arculli, Mr. A. S. Mackichan, Mr. B. Wylie, the Hon. Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and the Head of Sanitary Board.

Emergency Powers.

Opening the meeting the Hon. Mr. Trautman said:—This Colony is now facing a very serious crisis and one that may grow to dimensions which will dwarf our troubles of 1925 to a mere passing annoyance. It is the desire of the Government to broaden the foundations of the Colony's resistance to this situation and to that end it has invited you as representative of all sections and activities of the community to co-operate with its own staff and organisation in seeking and executing plans for that resistance.

It is essential in the first place that you should be in possession of the latest facts regarding supplies now in the reservoirs or to be derived from other sources on the one hand and the measures being taken and proposed to be taken to meet the deficiency of these supplies.

The Director of Public Works will give you this information in a few minutes. A certain section of you, the members of what I may for convenience call the Shipping Committee, will already be aware of much that will be stated on these heads but will no doubt bear with recollection for the benefit of the Committee as a whole.

Having got the water position and the remedial measures in being or planned, we have, I think, next to consider on the one hand whether further conservation or restriction of supply can usefully or safely be made, the consequences of such measures e.g. reversion to the hand cartage system for sanitation and the steps to be taken to deal with those consequences. On the other hand we must consider whether the scheme of supply from what I may call outside sources is sufficient. By supply from outside sources I mean not only the water

we may get in our tanks in ships from Shanghai and elsewhere but that which we shall get from the West River, from Tsin Wan, Sham Tseng and perhaps other places in the New Territories.

Lighterage By Sea.

And here I should say that we propose so far as the lighterage of water by sea is concerned first to explore the possibilities of the southern districts of the New Territories, that is, such places as Junk Bay, Lantau, from which the sea journey is in more or less sheltered water, before we turn to the northern districts which involve the passage of Mira Bay.

The northern district will, however, not be neglected, several useful streams pass under and on near the railway and it is proposed to tap these into trucks specially converted for the purpose.

Next I think we have to consider the hardships which present restrictions involve especially on the population of the lower levels of the City of Victoria who take over 90 per cent of the water consumed on the Island and any measures which can mitigate this hardship.

I have here a suggestion by one of our Chinese members to institute a system of district supervisors who would be enrolled temporarily as special District Watchmen and would be charged with the duty of preventing bullying at the street fountains, and generally with ensuring the equitable distribution of available supply in the areas concerned. I have not had time to go into all the details of this scheme but it has a familiar ring. We had something like it during 1925 during the strike and I don't see why it should not be successful for this purpose. H. E. the Governor has already sanctioned it.

The Sub Committees.

I now come to the actual functioning of this Committee. I think you will all agree that as a single body we are far too large to operate usefully and that we should divide ourselves into sub-committees, each with its own chairman and communicating separately with the Government either through the secretary or the main Chairman. One sub-committee is already in being and at work, namely what I have termed the Shipping Committee, consisting of gentlemen having practical knowledge of shipping and lighterage and under the chairmanship of Mr. Sutherland and, in his absence, of Mr. Goggin.

That Committee becomes automatically a sub-committee of this Committee though its constitution can of course be varied if this meeting so decides. Again some of the members of this Committee are representatives of various associations and sections of the community, and I suggest that if such members would particularly direct their energies to examining and co-ordinating the needs and interests of those associations and sections much overlapping and duplication would be avoided. I have here suggestions for the formation and composition of various other sub-committees and would propose that they be discussed at a later stage of this meeting.

Emergency Measures.

As to finance, His Excellency the Governor will at the next meeting of the Legislative Council on June 20 recommend to the Finance Committee a vote of \$100,000 to meet expenses connected with this emergency and in the mean time funds have been made available in anticipation of the legislature's approval by warrants for the sum named. Arrangements will be made to submit to the Governor applications to incur expenditure under this head.

It is of course, realised, that unless the situation is relieved by substantial rainfall it will be necessary to supplement this sum of \$100,000 by further votes.

Finally I think you will agree with me that it has now become necessary for the Government to take legal powers under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance to requisition any lighters, launches, tugs or machinery which may be

required for procuring additional supplies of water or for distributing such supplies, also to requisition any privately owned supplies within the Colony. Regulations conferring these powers and providing for the payment of reasonable compensation to those affected are in draft form and will shortly be laid before the Governor in Council.

I will now call upon the Director of Public Works to state the position and the measures taken and plans to meet it. After he has done so both he and I will of course be ready to answer to the best of our ability any questions you may wish to ask.

The Hon. Mr. Cressy said:—I am glad of this opportunity of placing before the Water Emergency Committee a short resume of the present water situation and the steps that have been taken to augment the supply.

The total storage in the island reservoirs on the morning of Monday, June 10, amounted to 212.71 million gallons, showing a decrease of 25.19 million gallons during the previous week. The week's consumption amounted to 27.37 million gallons and included 2.26 million gallons brought across the harbour from Kowloon to the tanks on the Water Front and 5.9 million gallons from the Taihook Refinery Supply.

The total storage in the mainland reservoirs on the morning of Monday, June 10, amounted to 85.61 million gallons showing a decrease of 2.35 million gallons during the previous week. The week's consumption, including supplies to Water Boats and Hongkong, amounted to 19.53 million gallons. The yield from streams during the week was, therefore, 17.24 million gallons.

At a consumption rate of 3 1/4 million gallons per day, the storage in the Hongkong Reservoirs is sufficient for at least two months. A supply for about the same period is available from the Kowloon Reservoirs at the present consumption rate.

Thirty Tanks.

Four tanks of a total capacity of 120,000 gallons were obtained from England in February and have been erected. Certain low level areas in the city have for some time been supplied from these tanks with 300,000 gallons of water a day from Lai Chi Kok water boat dock.

The number of tanks has been gradually increased, the Chinese community assisting in obtaining Contractors to hasten their erection.

An additional 11 tanks are now being put in hand, and the capacity of some of the existing tanks is being increased. The total number of tanks will be about 30. These will be refilled about four times during every 24 hours.

The total capacity of these 30 tanks will be 760,000 gallons, or 3,000,000 gallons for the 24 hours. Notices have from time to time been sent to the Press calling attention to the seriousness of the water position, and advertisements have been published restricting the hours of supply.

Since October, 1928, a weekly report on the Water situation has been submitted to the Executive Council for consideration as to when further restriction should be introduced.

Tsin Wan Supplies.

To relieve Mr. Purves, Waterworks Engineer, who is in charge of the distribution from the permanent sources if supply, three officers of the Public Works Department have been seconded for duty in connexion with the emergency water supplies; Mr. Carpenter, A.D.P.W., being in charge, assisted by Messrs. Rouse and Graver. Mr. Rouse has been appointed Secretary to the Water Emergency Committee. A separate office has been formed to deal with this emergency work.

The Tsin Wan source of supply was investigated, and the necessary work for tapping this source was completed within one week. Deliveries to the tanks in Hongkong commenced on Sunday, June 9. Approximately half a million gallons per day will be obtainable from this source.

The Sham Tseng supply, leased to Mr. Ruttonjee, which he has placed at our disposal, has also been examined, and arrangements are in train for the transport of

this water to Hongkong. It is hoped that half a million gallons of water per day will be available from this source within one week. The quantities transported from these sources will be gradually increased as more waterboats and lighters become available. In addition to the supplies from the New Territories water is being transported from Weng Moon, from which an unlimited supply is available.

Water from Foochow.

Many proposals have been investigated. The first Shipping Company to make a spontaneous offer to transport supplies was the Douglas Company, and the first delivery (300 tons) from Foochow was made on the 10th June direct from one of their steamers to the tank near the Company's wharf.

This Shipping Company has arranged for a regular supply of 500 to 600 tons a week.

On June 11, Mr. Carpenter interviewed Mr. Sutherland of the Indo-China Co., Mr. Johnson of the P. & O., Captain Hollands of the C.P.R., and Mr. Blackwell of the Blue Funnel Line as to the feasibility and practicability of their regular steamers, passing through Hongkong in both directions, bringing any water which they may be able to carry. This question is now being further considered by the Committee.

In the meantime many offers from other Steamship Companies have been received, and accepted direct.

The use of tankers and lighters for the transport of water has received consideration, and the Committee are now arriving at a decision as to the number of each which will be required.

Transport Plans.

Numbers of waterboats and lighters have already been chartered for the transport of water from the New Territories and elsewhere.

The question of obtaining lighters under the Emergency Regulations has not been overlooked, and the Law Officers of the Crown have drafted the necessary regulations giving power to requisition.

Arrangements have been made with the Naval authorities to obtain supplies of water from the Canton Delta, and they have placed at Government's disposal H.M.S. "Cherub" to bring water from Wong Moon. The first consignment arrived at 10 p.m. on the 8th June. A naval lighter has also been placed at our disposal for storage purposes.

The question of transporting water by the Kowloon-Canton Railway has been considered, and the Manager of the Railway has been instructed to make 20 trucks suitable for this purpose. The various places along the Railway from which water can be obtained are being investigated.

Information is being obtained through the Police Patrol boats as to any suitable stream courses on Lan Tau and the surrounding islands.

The Naval Dock.

Cables have been sent to all surrounding ports asking what facilities they have for the export of water. Replies have been received and are under consideration.

The possibility of utilizing the China Sugar Refinery supply was considered, and stand pipes are being erected. In this connexion Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. as usual rendered every assistance.

The offer from the Naval Authorities of the Dry Dock for storage was considered, but it was found that the considerable amount of seepage which takes place would contaminate and render unfit for consumption any water so stored. This storage could, moreover, only be maintained by the use of a very large fleet of tankers, owing to the long distances of transport. Further difficulty would arise due to the necessity of H. M. Ships docking elsewhere whilst the dock was used for water storage.

Sixteen nullah supplies in Hongkong between Kennedy Road and Shauiwan have been tapped and

(Continued on Page 12.)



Life's Outlook.

is always overcast to the man whose nerves are all awry or who suffers habitually from dyspepsia. Cheerlessly he gazes out on the world's activities and pleasures, unable to understand how others can find happiness therein.

The need of such a man is a revivifying of his nervous forces. And this can only be accomplished through his blood. For it is the blood that supplies nourishment to every nerve and fibre of man's being.

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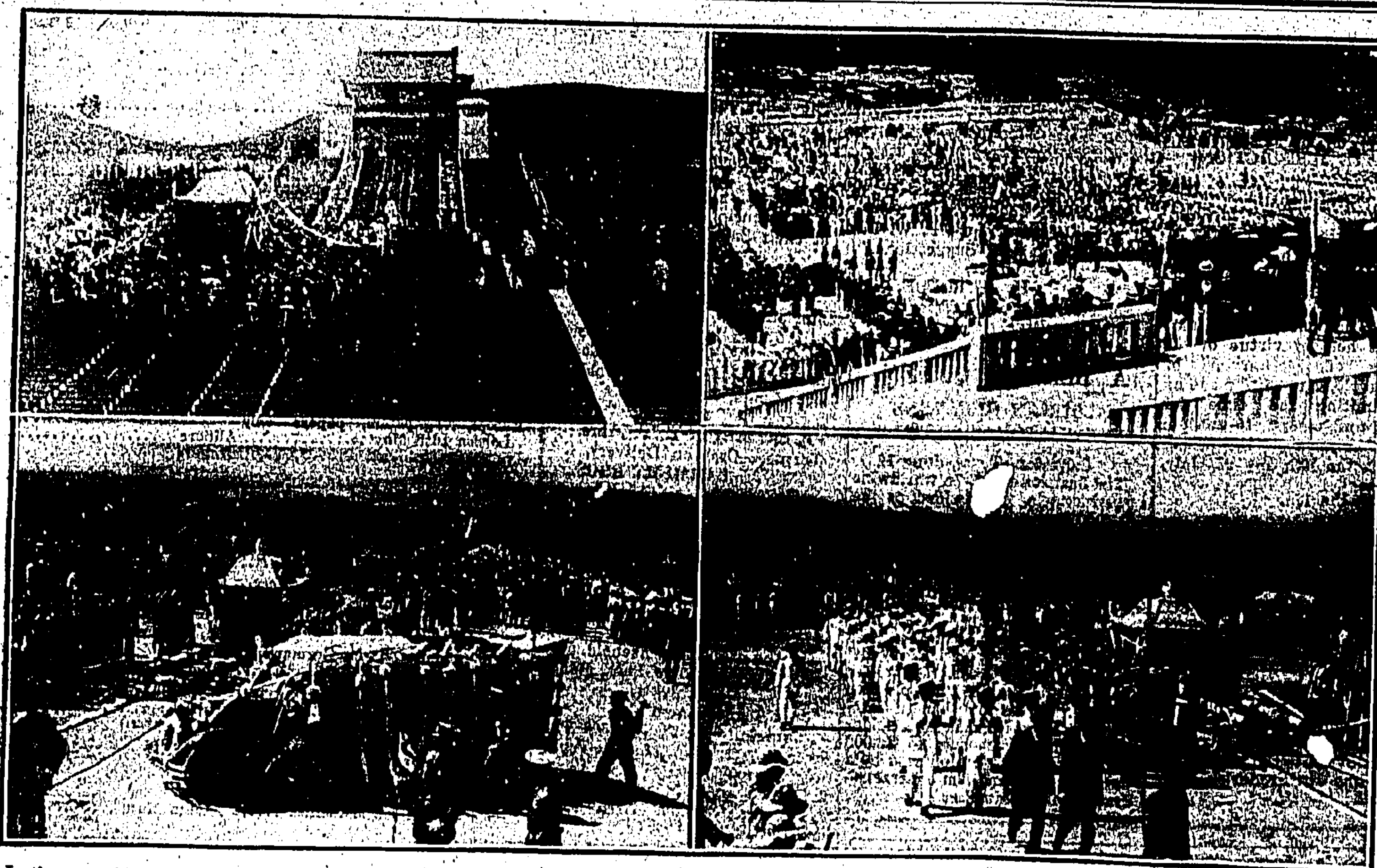
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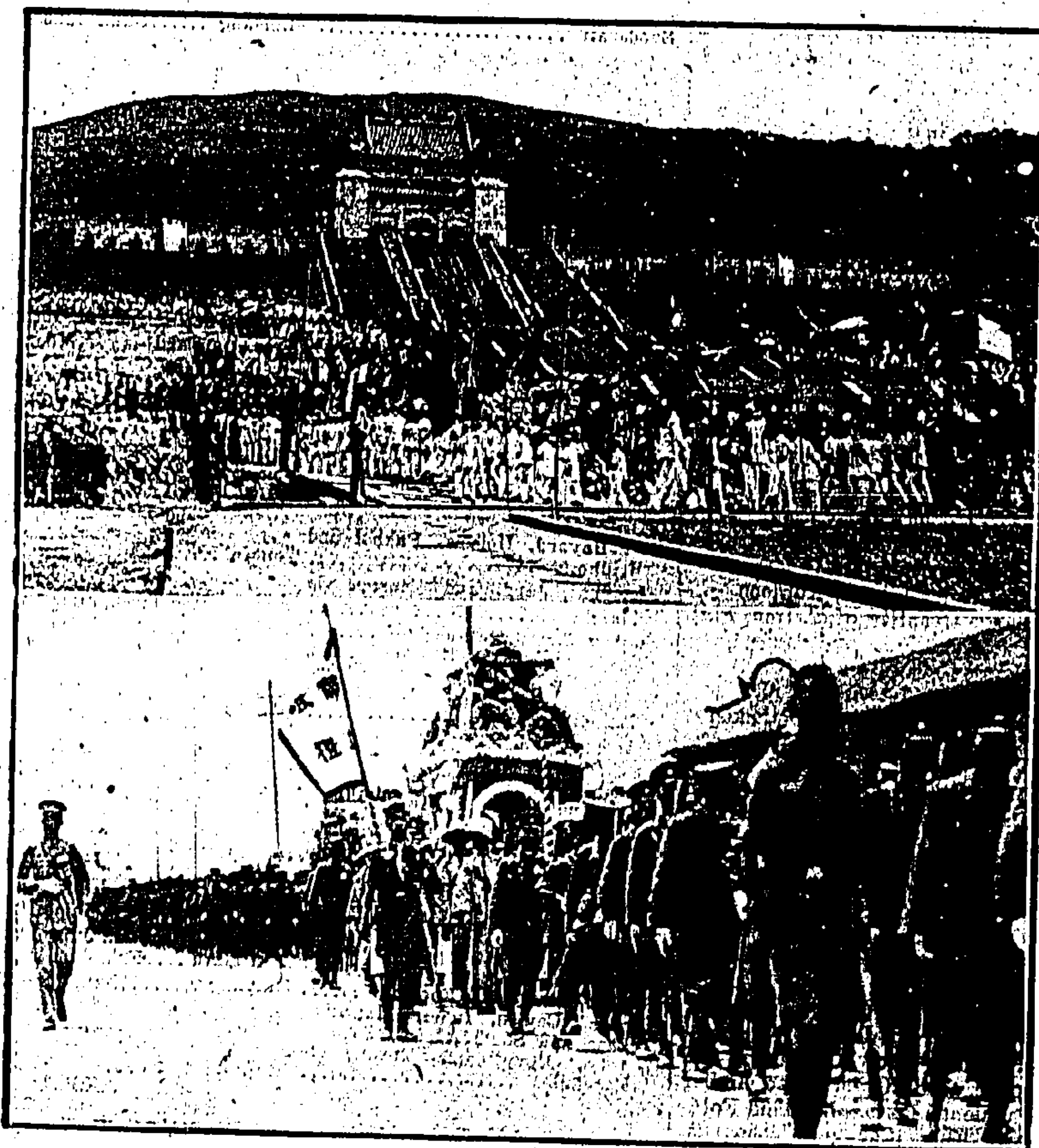


SALESMAN SAM

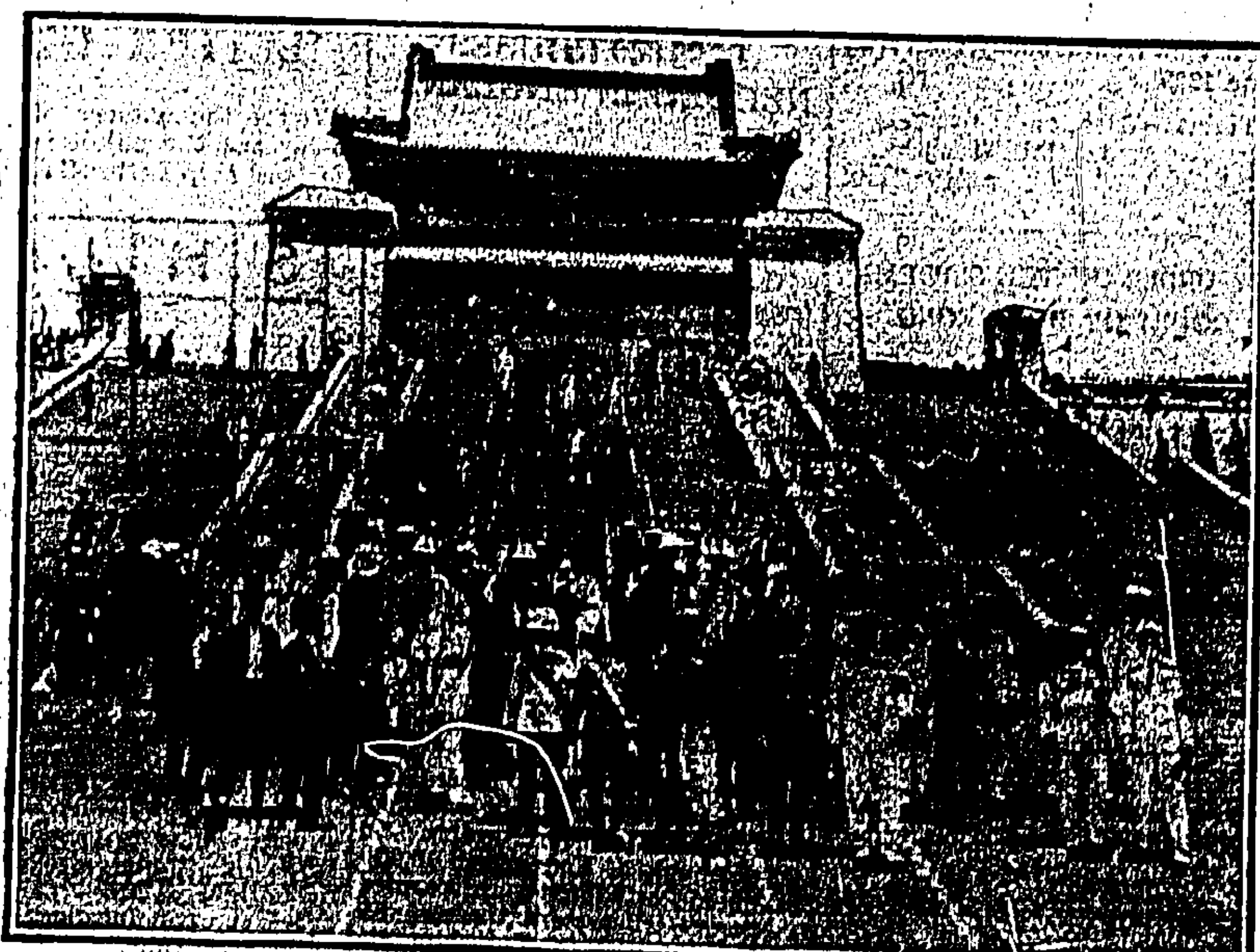




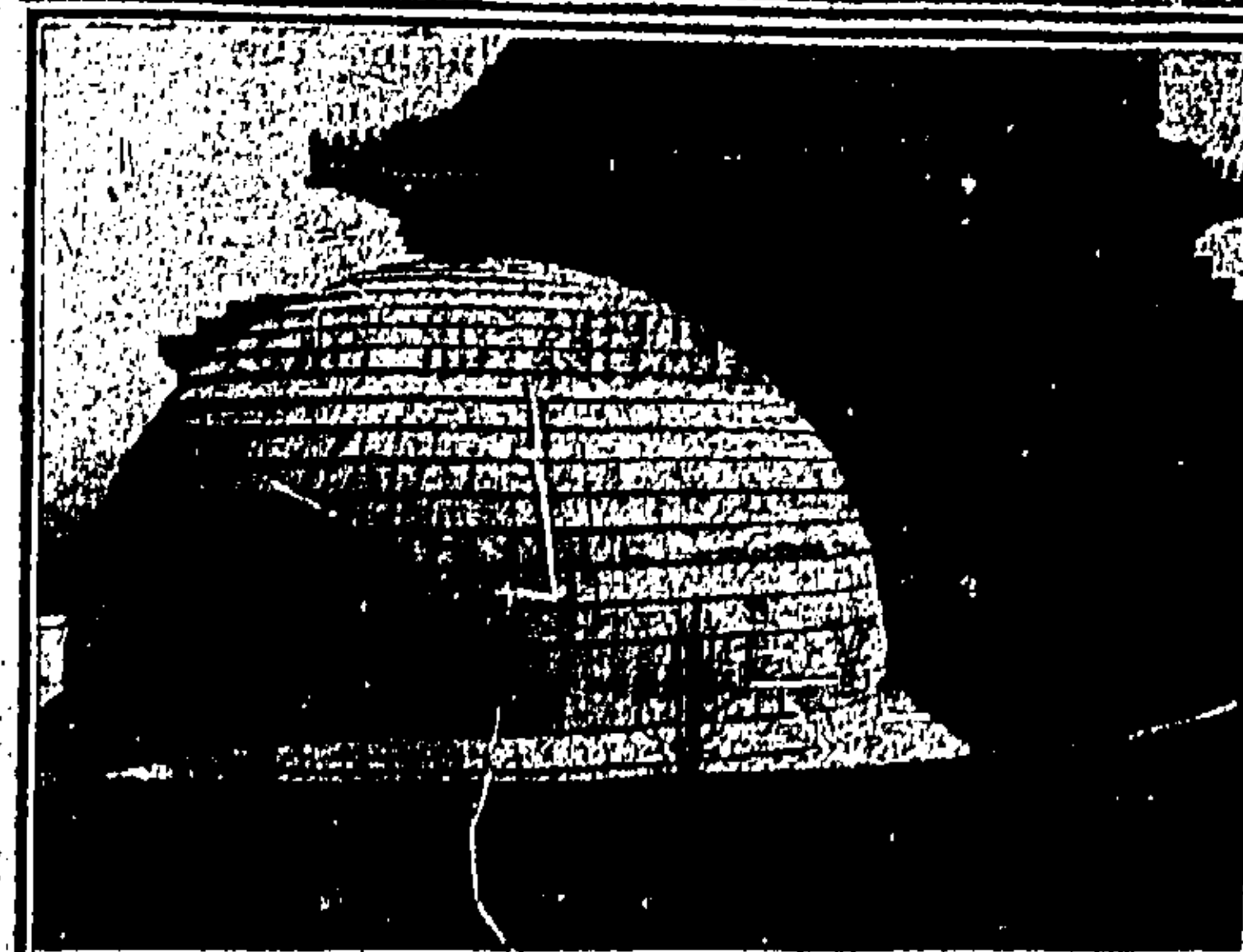
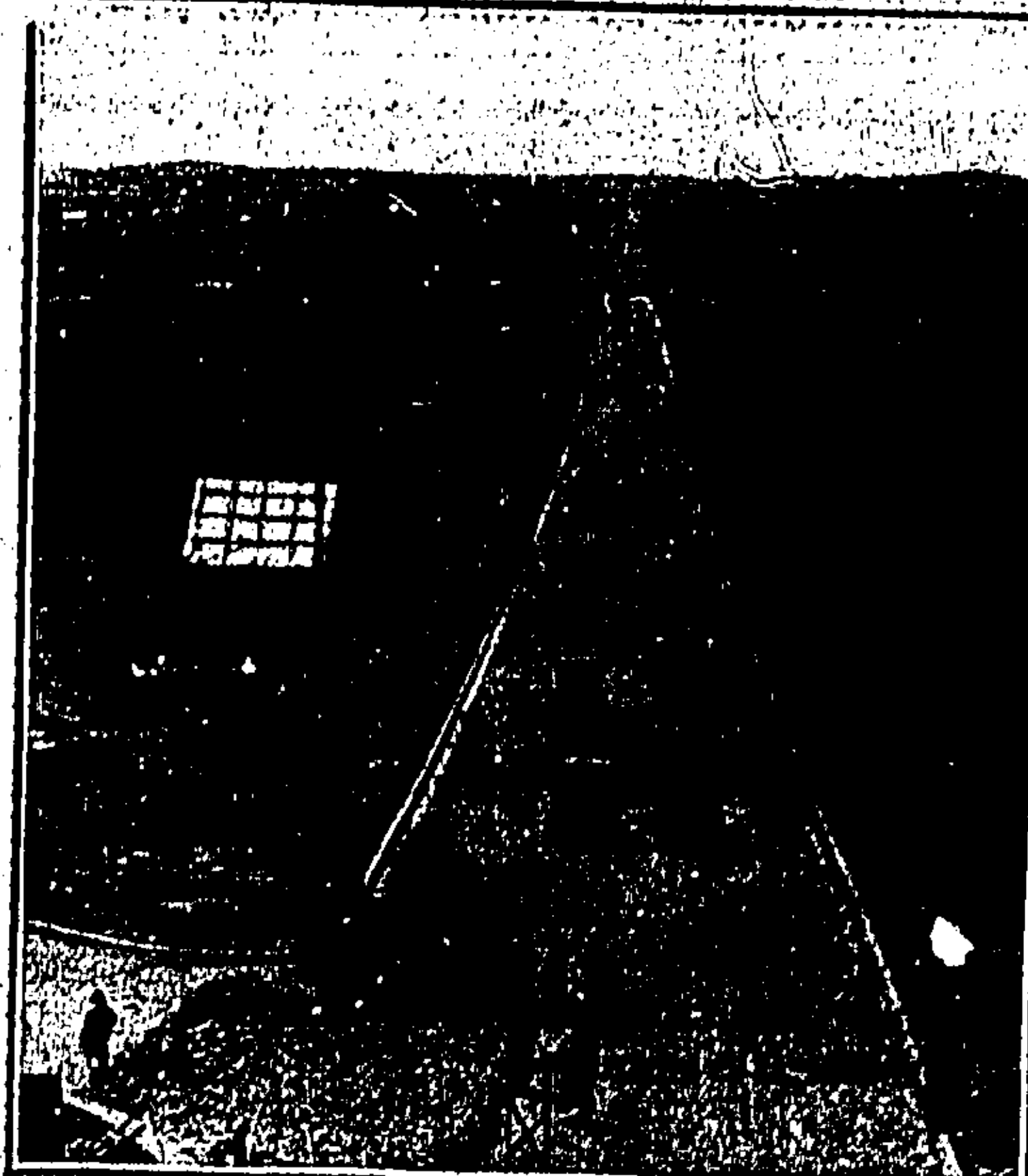
In the magnificent tomb prepared at the foot of Purple Mountain, Nanking, the remains of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the "Father of the Chinese Republic," were laid to rest on June 1st at a ceremony in which foreign nations joined with China in paying homage to the great leader. These pictures give a graphic idea of the funeral ceremony. Upper pictures show, left, the catafalque being carried up the steps to the tomb, and right, the relatives and intimate mourners walking up the steps, while the large crowd can be seen in the distance. Lower pictures show, left, the motor hearse conveying the coffin, along Chung San Road arriving at the point where the coffin was moved to the catafalque and carried by hearse, and, right, foreign naval representative in the procession.



The upper picture shows the majestic proportions of the tomb where the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was buried. The procession is seen arriving at the foot of the steps leading to the tomb. Lower picture shows a military part of the procession, carrying Dr. Sun's picture, on Chung San Road.



Under a brilliant sun, foreign representatives waited at the foot of the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen for the arrival of the coffin containing the remains of the late Republican leader. Here is a photograph of a section of the foreign diplomats waiting at the bottom of the 365 steps leading to the mausoleum, beneath the Purple Mountain. Upon the arrival of the catafalque the mourners proceeded to the tomb, seen in the background, where they paid their last respects to the founder of the Chinese Republic.



Top picture shows the picturesque representative of Afghanistan at the funeral of Dr. Sun. Centre, shows the magnificent 12-mile road connecting Nanking with the tomb, and at the bottom, is a photograph of the actual tomb wherein the body will rest. It is behind the principal building and is of reinforced concrete.

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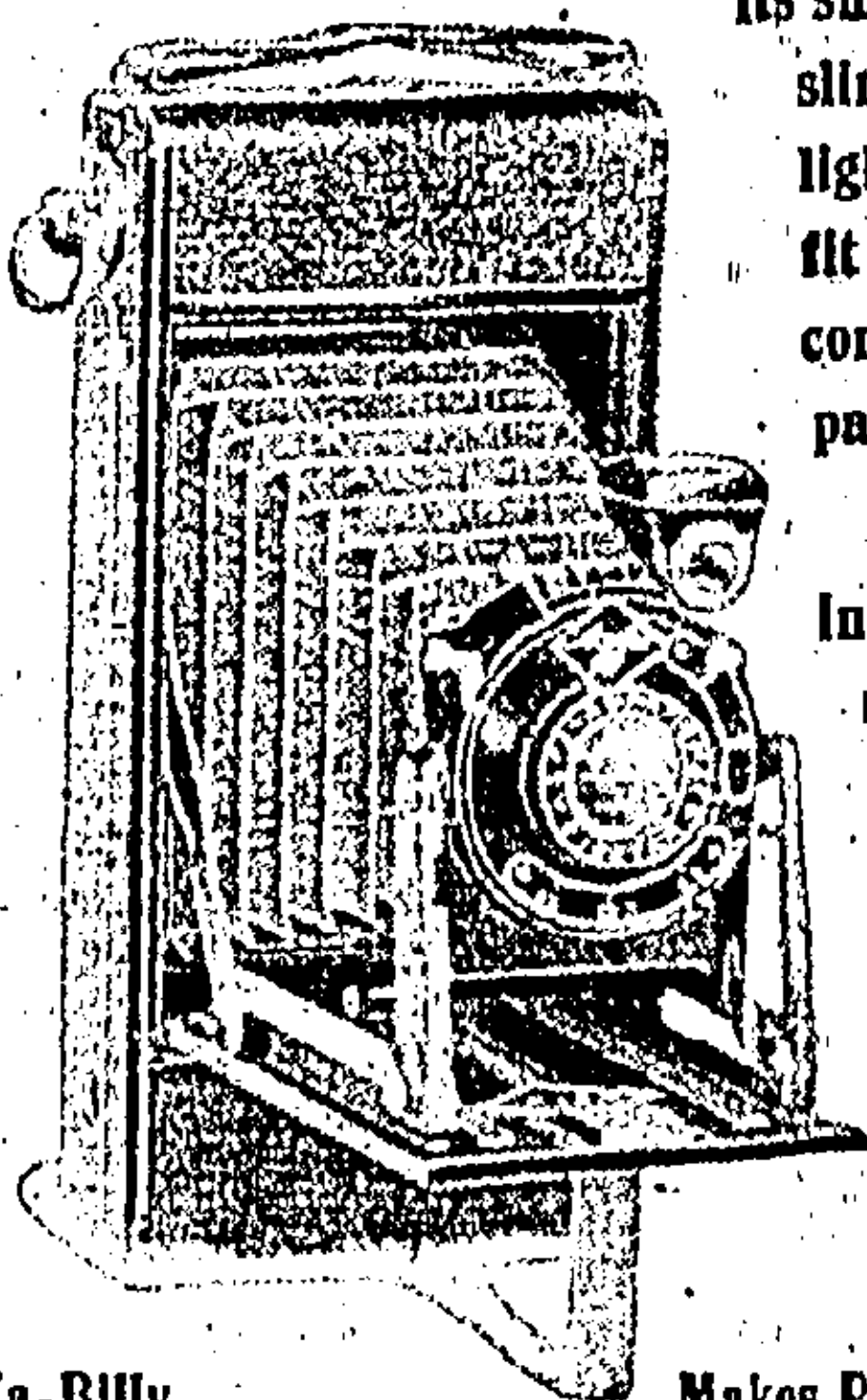
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WOMAN'S WORLD

FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Evening Bags.

THE THISTLE SHAPE IS A NEW DESIGN.

The evening bag that will go to Court says a writer in a Home fashion journal, must be at once lovely and unusual and unobtrusive, conditions not very easy to fulfil. But the clever designer overcomes the difficulties, and delightfully appropriate bags are being shown. They are quite small and are in novel shapes designed with a view to their convenience as well as to their beauty.

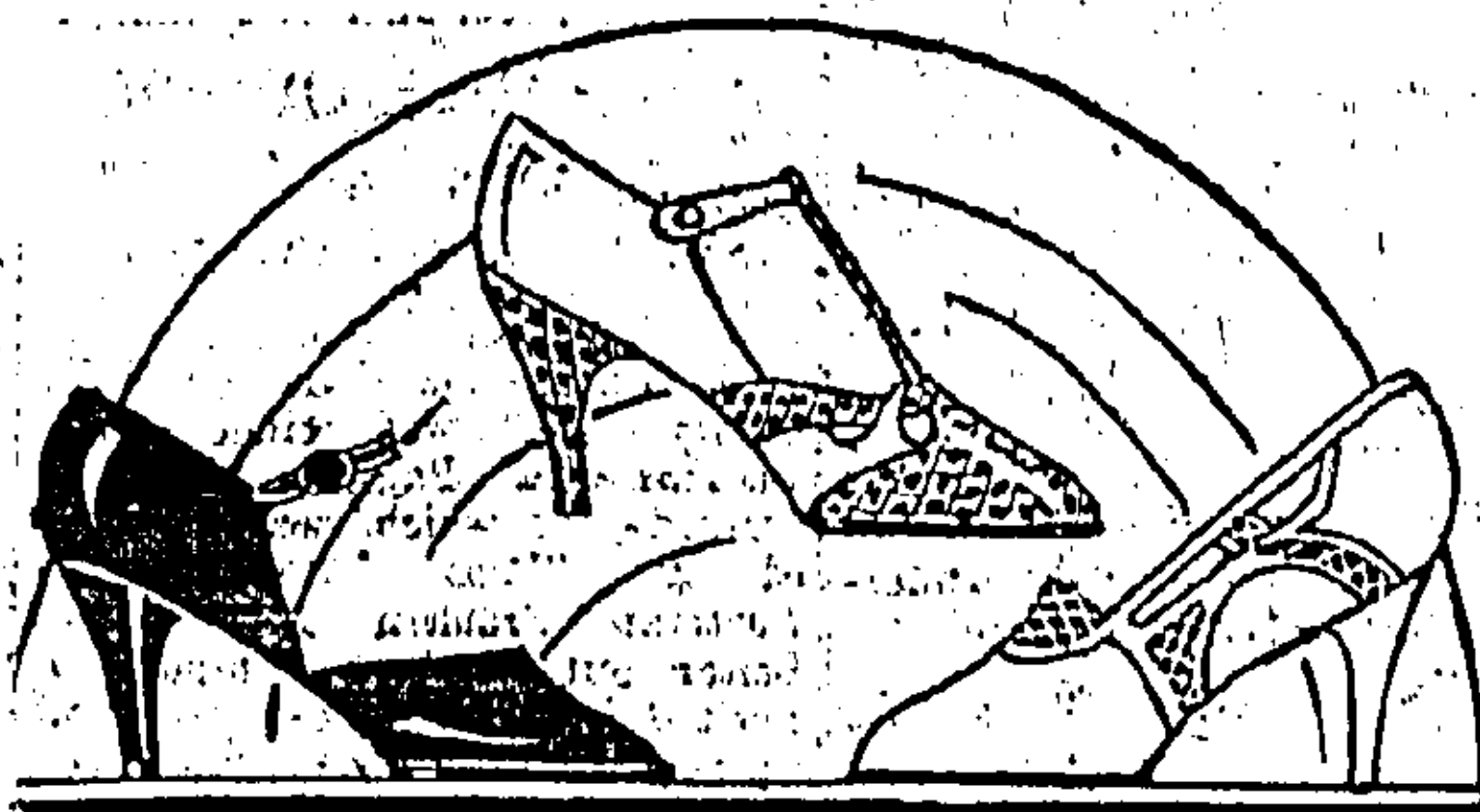
One favourite design closely resembles a thistle in shape, and has an arched handle of marcesite or of large separate stones. A particularly lovely bag of this description with marcesite top in made of cream brocade embroidered with gold and pearls and studded with turquoises.

White velvet, perfectly plain, fashions another little evening bag, which will look well in the picture with a white velvet gown. The "crown" top is in big pearls.

Pale green taffeta, embroidered with mother-of-pearls sequins, with a handle of large crystals provides another undoubted success, and silver brocade, set with mother-of-pearl in oval-shaped cabochons, slightly suggestive of oysters, and possessing a raised handle of marcesite, would be a perfect choice for the older woman who is wearing grey or silver satin or brocade.

So many bags are needed nowadays by the fashionable woman that prices of individual bags, even those intended for use at Court, are far from prohibitive. Marcesite and mother-of-pearl may cause the price of the bag to mount up to four or five pounds, but there are brocade bags embroidered in coloured stones and velvet bags with pearl handles priced at two guineas and thirty shillings.

Three New Shoe Models.



The strap shoe is still in favour, as will be seen in the new Summer models pictured above but the court shoe is also very much worn.

Pink Lingerie.

BEAUTIFUL NEEDLEWORK & FILMY MATERIALS.

French designers have only one idea when they set out to design lingerie. It must be in some shade of pink. All the lingerie shops in the Rue St. Honore are filled with delectable garments in delicate tones of this colour. Underclothes are invariably hand-made, with all a French seamstress's skill, and one feels that it is almost a crime that they should be laundered, all laundries not being so trustworthy as those in France.

Despite this insistence on the one colour, there is no lack of variety. Hemstitching, drawn threadwork, minute hand embroidery are generally used for ornamentation. Pleating is greatly favoured. Panels of pleats, lightly honeycombed at the waist to keep them in place, finish in points at the hemline. The legs of camiknickers—Paris does not favour bloomer effects, by the way—and the skirts of petticoats are decorated with pleated frills, so that the "hang" of a frock could not be disturbed. Lace borders are seen, and lace motifs are inserted in front to make a model more elaborate.

Brown Lace.

Crepe de Chine and washing satin are shown for day wear, and chiffon is used for evening designs. Brown, coffee and ecru coloured lace is used for a trimming. Insertions of scroll-like flowers in a paler or deeper tint and in a contrasting fabric—crepe is used with chiffon and vice versa, and both surfaces of satin are seen together—are a variation of the lace theme.

A pink crepe, sprigged with flowers in a darker shade, bordered with narrow bands of hand-made lace, is shown for sports wear. Frenchwomen have never been won over to wearing enduring economical designs for games. I believe the beauty of their lingerie is more important to them than it is to English women, who have no objection to things "wearing well."

Waistbels for Night-dresses.

Nightgowns are exceedingly elaborate. They are made with lace tops into which the material is tucked, gathered or pleated. A favourite design is of large lace diamonds which meet on the

"Unsociableness."

Someone has asked me if I can supply a cure for "unsociableness"—I quote the word, because, though it is the term used by my correspondent, to describe what she feels to be a serious handicap, I do not think that it is the correct term to apply to it.

For, like many other people who appear not to have any fondness for the society of other people, she secretly longs to be able to play her part in the merry gatherings into which others seem to fit so easily, but she finds herself as a rule, quite unable to enter into the spirit of the merry-making, and so she remains unwillingly apart.

But because one cannot fit easily into a place among one set or type of people, there is no need to come to the conclusion that one is lacking in the quality of sociableness.

It may be that she has really nothing in common with the people with whom she has been trying to make merry, and, if this is so, her first step should be to find friends whom she feels to be perfectly congenial.

There may, however, be another cause for apparent unsociableness. This may be purely physical.

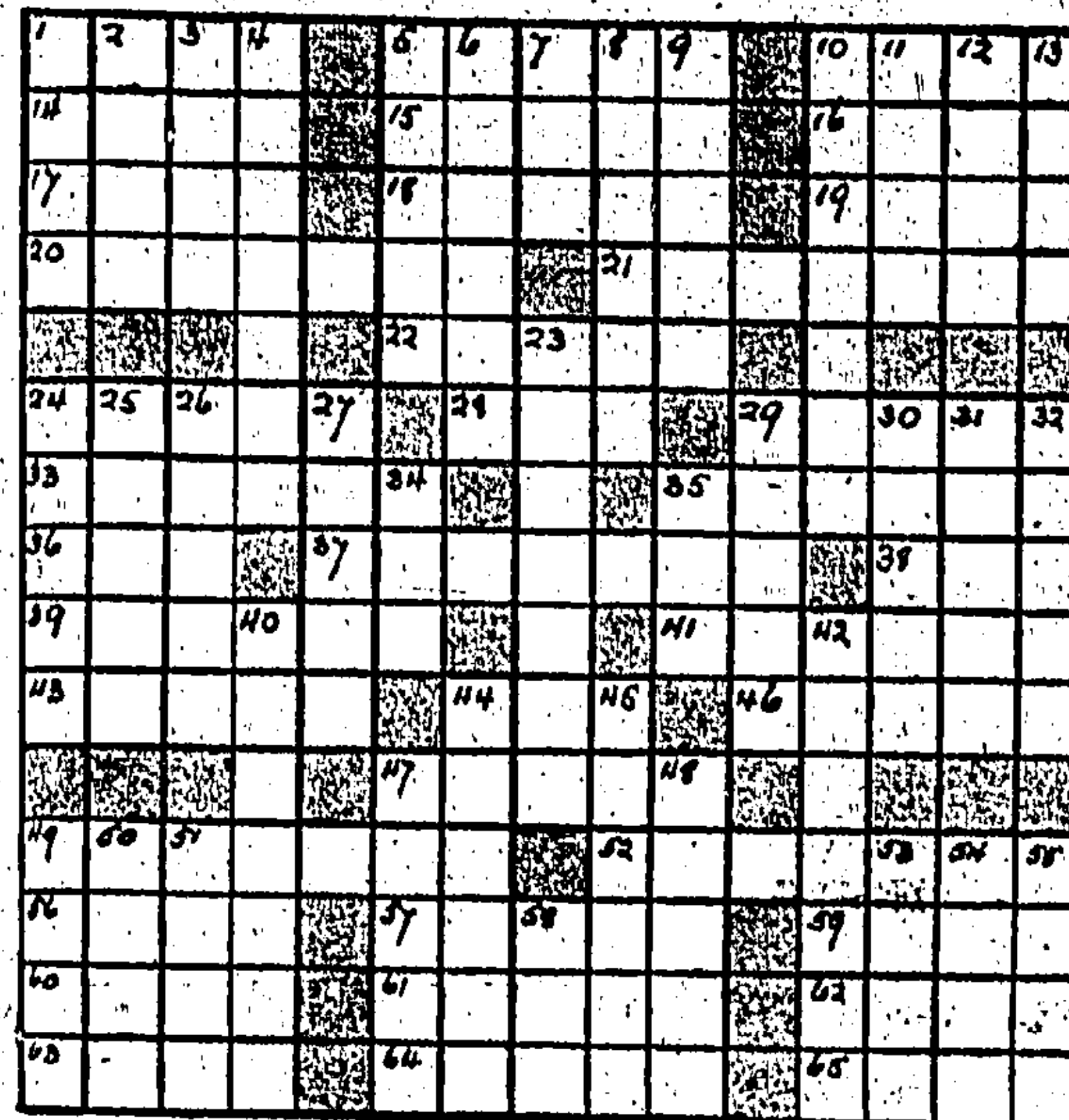
It very often happens that, after one has rested, the ability and the desire to meet others and make merry appears naturally, where before was only a strong desire for solitude.—H. M. In Exchange.

Shoulders under bows of material—there is little ribbon trimming. Shoulder straps and waistbels are fashioned of the material used for the garment itself. Lace yokes are seen. A high circular effect is enjoying a vogue at the moment, and it has a pretty, demure, ingenuous air about it. Deep lace vest, buttoning to the throat with small pearl buttons, where they turn over into neat sailor collars, are another idea. Matinee coats and dressing jackets to match are seen with each individual design.

Crepe and satin pyjamas are so beautifully embroidered and lace-trimmed that the most fastidious woman could not object to them on the ground that they are mannish. Sleeveless jumpers are substituted for coats.

The smart Parisienne has never given up her boudoir cap. Many of these, with their ruching, gauzings, and narrow insertions of laced ribbon and lace, look as if they had been devised by fairy angels.

OUR NEW BRITISH CROSSWORDS.

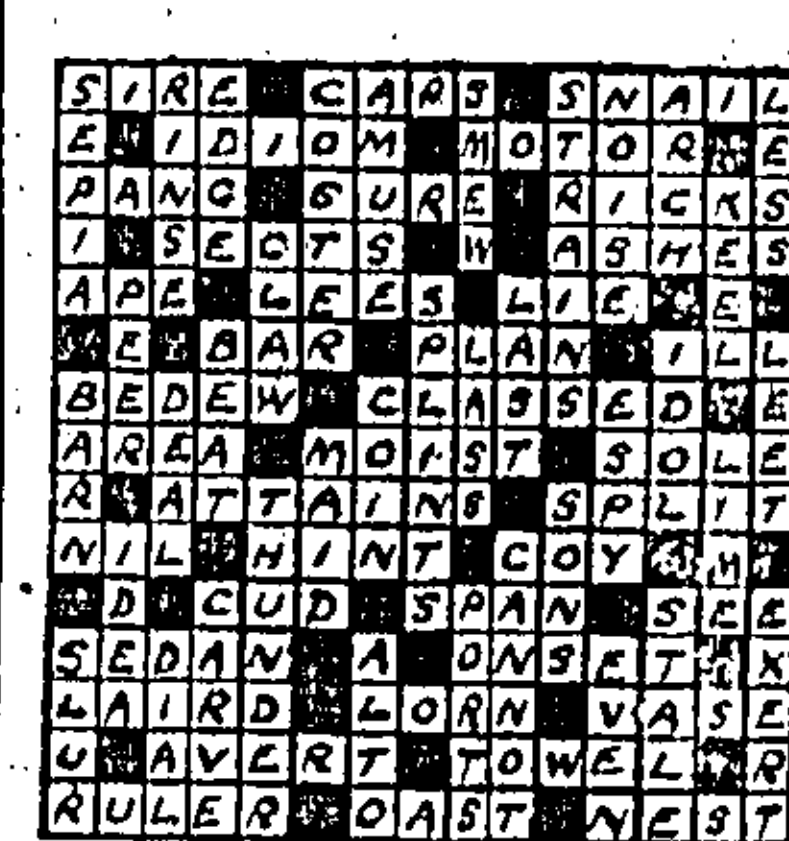


Across
1 Run.
5 Fruit.
10 Father.
14 Colour of some horses.
15 Perfumed flowers.
16 Image.
17 Formerly.
18 Available for debt repayment.
19 Ascond.
20 Newcomer.
21 Diminishes.
22 Discourage.
23 Dried stalk.
24 Pole.
25 Young lady.
26 Delivered an oration.
27 Simpler.
28 Boy.
29 Gives audience.
30 Spoil.
31 Eatable.
32 Scheme.
33 Distinctions between male and female.
34 Part of a circle.
35 Glutted.
36 The best portion.
37 Shear of horses.
38 Instant.
39 Parched.
40 Challenged.
41 Christmas.
42 Thick cord.
43 Have effect.
44 Fruit of fir-tree.
45 Was in debt.
46 Rob.
47 Gave sparingly.

Down
1 Liberate.
2 Undone.
3 Orient.
4 Beg.
5 Magnificent.
6 Military hat.
7 Donkey.

8 Peeped.
9 Compound of fatty acids.
10 Sea-going robbers.
11 Entrance.
12 Puzzle.
13 Alcoholic drinks.
14 Agony.
15 Flat fishes.
16 Commerce.
17 Root.
18 Springs.
19 Founds.
20 Boundary.
21 Let.
22 Went astray.
23 Expire.
24 Completion.
25 Having a beard.
26 Combining strength of atoms.
27 Shameless.
28 Vault.
29 Gives over.
30 Mould.
31 Card game.
32 Successively.
33 Matured.
34 Corner.
35 Grief.
36 Sledge.
37 Regret.

Yesterday's Solution.



ONE FIT AN HOUR.

INQUEST ON VICTORIA GAOL PRISONER.

"Death from natural causes," was the verdict returned by the jury yesterday afternoon at a Coroner's enquiry held at the Central Magistrate into the death of a convict at the Victoria Gaol. It was stated that the prisoner, Chan Pook, 22 years of age, was admitted into the Victoria Gaol on April 22 last, to serve a term of two months on conviction of a charge of larceny.

Dr. Alexander Cannon who examined the man, found him to be in a debilitated condition, and advised the prison authorities to put him on "half-labour." Within a day or two, the prisoner was transferred to Laichikok, described by the doctor as "a sort of health resort for prisoners."

A month after his consignment to the institution, the prisoner was found to be suffering from epilepsy, and after having had three fits in twenty-four hours, it was thought advisable to remove him to the Gaol Hospital. Dr. Cannon, who now took him back under his care, reported no fewer than 25 fits within 24 hours, the symptoms pointing to a very bad case of epilepsy. The patient was treated with bromides, but at the

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end of 24 hours a transfer to the Mental Hospital was considered necessary.
Dr. G. H. Thomas, in charge of the Mental Hospital, said the patient was admitted in an unconscious condition and remained in that state until he died the next day. A post-mortem examination revealed results consistent with epilepsy.
The jury returned a verdict of "death from natural causes," as stated above.



Before You Go into the Water.

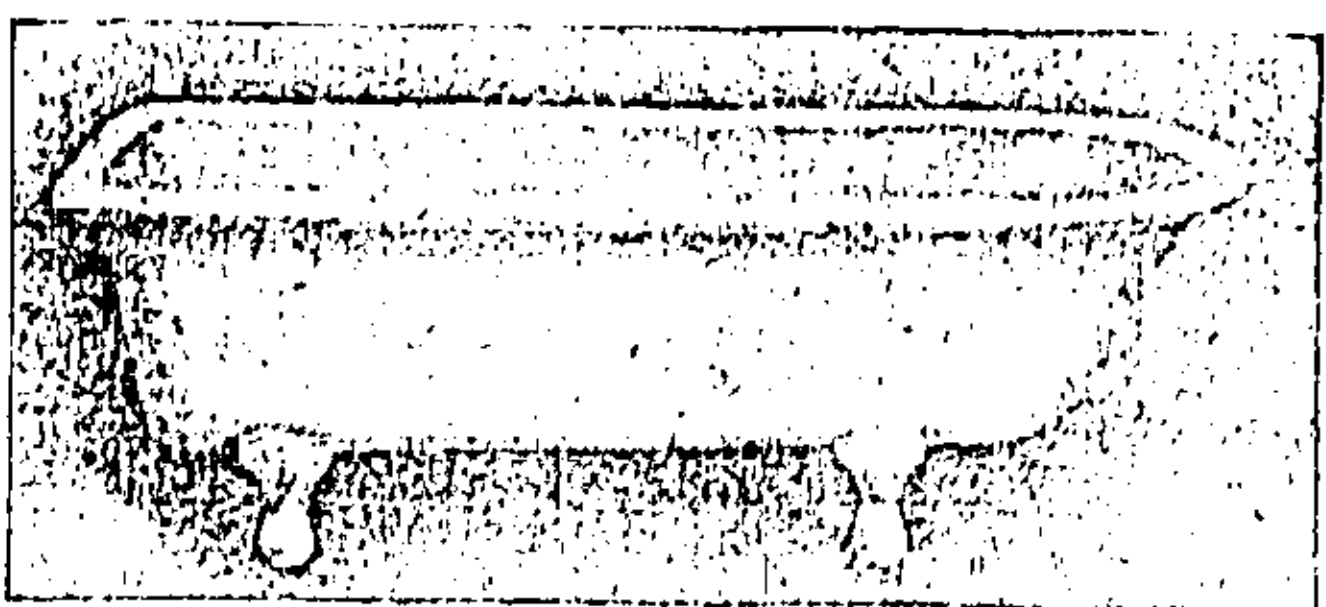
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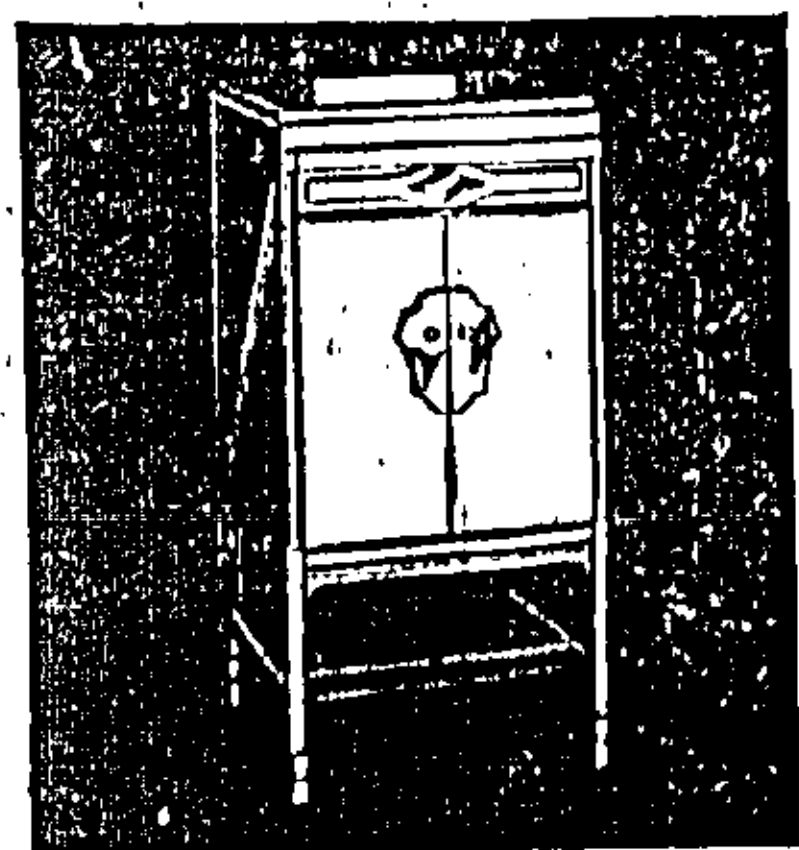
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THURSDAY JUNE 13, 1929.

BRITISH SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The public questions which have been most keenly discussed for a long time in England are unemployment, depressed industries, and the generally unsatisfactory economic conditions of the country. The coal, cotton, iron and steel, and shipbuilding industries, although there is now a considerable improvement, suffered for sometime from lack of orders. The natural deduction drawn by many observers of these conditions is that the British people have been and are in a bad state. The figures of the large army of unemployed have been quoted all over the world as an indication of a general decline in national well-being. In spite of all this a careful survey of social conditions shows that, except for a few black spots, the general level of prosperity is high. The masses of the people are better fed, better clothed, and they spend more money on recreation and amusement than ever before. This is mainly due to two causes. In the first place, the working classes are better educated than were their forefathers. They travel more, see more, understand more, and more fully appreciate the opportunities existing for acquiring education and knowledge, and they are therefore in a position to make more of life. Further, they have cultivated more careful habits with regard to money. They save what they can, and when they spend they spend more wisely. In the second place, the State has assumed a much greater responsibility for the care of the people, especially the aged, the sick, and the helpless.

We may therefore consider this question of social well-being from these two points of view, as represented by money values. If we take first the distribution of wealth among the masses, in so far as evidence is available, we find the position distinctly cheerful. Mr. Walter Runciman, a prominent member of Parliament, has collected statistics relating to savings banks and other institutions in which the small investor is interested, and he finds that about fifteen million relatively poor individuals have investments of a total value of about £2,232,400,000. This is invested in such public and private enterprises as the Post Office Savings Bank, Building Societies, various In-

urance Funds and the like. This leaves entirely out of account small investments in bank shares, railway stocks, house property, and other stock which cannot be estimated apart from the holdings of richer investors. It also ignores the sums invested by workers who are encouraged and helped by some employers to buy shares in the undertakings in which they are employed. This gives a solid sense of security to millions of working people, and it is entirely due to their own personal forethought and care. But added to this is the still greater sense of security due to the development of what are called the social services, in which the State makes provision for each individual. The amount of public money expended on education in England and Wales has increased during the past fifteen years from about £25 millions to £60 millions a year. During the same period the expenditure on Poor Relief has increased from about £15 millions to £50 millions.

The two reforms of most benefit to the masses of the people during the present century are perhaps the Civil Pensions scheme and the National Insurance scheme, and both of these continue to increase in importance and to affect a greater number of people. In 1914 the number of pensioners in England and Wales was 684,635, and to these was paid £8,582,000. At that time pensions were paid only to old people. Since then various additions to these eligible have been made, and there are now three or four classes of pensioners, including widows and orphans. The growth of the National Health Insurance scheme has been remarkable. During the past five years the accumulated funds have increased from about £104 millions to £113 millions, and the number of insured persons has increased by 1,104,000 to 15,698,000. Thus the masses of the British people are richer in actual cash values, and they are now practically ensured against destitution in cases where fate has robbed them of the means or ability to earn a livelihood.

Wells and Their Dangers.

The Sanitary Board, somewhat to our surprise, was sharply divided in its attitude towards the proposals for the sinking and reopening of wells in the Colony. We strongly question whether the water shortage, even in the face of a continuance of the long drought, is ever likely to become so acute as to justify the very grave risks involved, and we must confess to some relief that, with the aid of the casting vote of the President, the motion was rejected. Figures and facts were cited by the opposition, which included the Officials, to show that the water supplies available from this source would be quite out of proportion to the attendant dangers, which we are unable to persuade ourselves are merely dark forebodings. We take a strong dislike to anything in the nature of a rash venture to assuage the grievances of a few—and only a few of the Chinese community, which undoubtedly suffering the greatest hardships in the present crisis, would be affected—without regard for (or at least minimizing) the chances of serious epidemics, cholera, typhoid, and the like. It is reasonably certain that the activities of the Water Emergency Committee will guarantee regular supplies sufficient to tide the Colony over the present period of stress without recourse to the terribly doubtful expedient of re-opening wells. As Dr. Fawcett pointed out, the proposal involved a serious retrograde step, a return to a system which would have shocked medical men even thirty years ago. It has to be borne in mind also that a period of drought is precisely the time when the authorities are required to be most diligent in their efforts to prevent the outbreak of epidemic diseases. Virulent infections such as typhoid and cholera are difficult to combat in the most favourable circumstances, and the task is almost insuperable in such weather conditions as have existed, almost unrelieved, for the past two months. It might almost be said that the dangers would increase with the gravity of the water shortage. To take the slightest risk, therefore, is a responsibility which we venture to suggest dare not be taken by the authorities.

DAY BY DAY.

NOT A FEW FATHERS HURT THEIR SONS AND DAMAGE THE CAREERS OF THOSE SONS BY PICKING OUT CAREERS FOR THEM. TRAIN UP THE BOY IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO, AND THEN LET HIM CHOOSE HIS OWN WORK.—*Professor Thwing.*

Yesterday's return of notifiable diseases shows one case each of diphtheria and typhoid. Both were Chinese.

Fong Choi, a shopkeeper of 963, Canton Road, has reported to the police the alleged disappearance of a fork with a portion of the shop's funds amounting to \$196.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretariat that quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Saigon, on account of cholera and plague.

For drawing water from a fire hydrant, a Chinese was fined \$5, with the alternative of eight days' hard labour, by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

A mason's hand employed on demolition work on the site adjacent to the Hongkong Hotel, was seriously injured yesterday through a fall from the scaffolding. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

A gold and jade necklace, valued at \$165, was snatched from a Chinese woman in Hollywood Road yesterday. The thief, who is described as having the appearance of a coolie, dashed down a side street and escaped.

Starting on Saturday next special Hongkong Hotel buses will run to the Repulse Bay bathing beach during the bathing season. The times are given in an advertisement appearing in this issue. Extra buses will run if required.

Ho Kong-lai, manager of the Kowloon Furniture Store, 5, Wing Lok Building, Nathan Road, has reported to the police the theft of \$340 from a safe. He states that recently he lost the key of the safe, and on opening the safe with a duplicate key, he discovered that the money had vanished.

A bottle of mineral waters burst while being taken out of an ice-chest, yesterday, and injured an ayah employed by Sergeant Hunt, at the Central Police Station married quarters. The woman was struck in the right temple by splintered glass, a rather serious wound being caused, which required the insertion of a number of stitches.

Detective Sergeant Moran, in a raid at No. 5, Mallory Street yesterday, seized two pounds of gunpowder and a quantity of fuses, belonging to a contractor's coolie who lived on the ground floor. The man was fined \$10, or 14 days, by Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning, and warned against the danger of keeping explosives in a dwelling-house.

Work is approaching completion of tapping the waters brought down by the nullah which runs through Glenageary, and to-day, four standing taps have been erected at the corner of Wellington Street and Wyndham Street for the use of tenants in this locality. A notice board prominently displays the warning that the water must be boiled before use.

One of twelve tins marked "Gold Medal Condensed Milk," taken from a Chinese passenger as he stepped off the Macao boat last night, was found by Revenue Officers to contain 7.5 tins of foreign-made condensed milk. The man was fined \$900, or four months' hard labour in default, by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Police Court this morning.

Mr. H. R. Butters, of the Secretariat for Chinese affairs, intimated before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, that the prosecution were making an application for rehearing in the case in which three Chinese women were recently acquitted of charges of being involved in the sale of a girl who was kidnapped from Kowloon. The hearing of the application was adjourned till next Thursday.

Mrs. A. Wells, proprietress of Messrs. Sennett Freres, for many years, has decided to retire from business. She is disposing of same to Messrs. Sennett Freres of Shanghai. Before handing over the business to them, she is liquidating the entire stock of diamonds, jewellery, fancy goods, etc., at bargain prices, irrespective of cost. The public should take this opportunity of visiting the establishment and make their selection. The sale will continue for a couple of weeks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hongkong's Needs

[To The Editor of Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—Your editorial, "Unofficial Help," in your issue of Tuesday is well worth the careful perusal of everyone having Hongkong's interests at heart. On practically every point raised, you appear to have "hit the nail on the head" in a fair and reasonable manner. Would that all our local papers had the variety of courage that you display. With a Municipal Council of the type to which you refer, I believe it unlikely that the Government would have proceeded under present conditions with the construction of this system of bridge paths which even to-day, I understand, are absorbing public funds. Had we such a Council, and had such a matter been brought before it, I feel that the reply would have been:

"No, gentlemen, much as we sympathise with the limited few in the Colony who have the time, inclination, and money to keep ponies, we consider such a scheme most inadvisable. Besides, what of the really urgent matters requiring the outlay of public funds? What of harbour pipelines, waterworks dams and catchwater? What of a vehicular ferry, without which our Colony is effectively divided in two, resulting in costly duplication of Government and commercial equipment? What of harbour improvements to enable us to handle the largest ships even now under construction? And, gentlemen, after dealing with these matters which vitally affect every one of us, what of a decent City Hall worthy of the Colony, or even a small auditorium where good music and other entertainment may be heard and seen in reasonable comfort? The Jockey Club feels that bridge paths are necessary, why not allow it to build them, providing free of charge such waste Crown land as is necessary?"

To me, the present form of Government is one of the greatest anachronisms existing in the Empire. As at present constituted, it undoubtedly would have proved most sound in, say 1848—to-day it closely resembles comic opera. At home, we now have a Government which, if untried, at least thinks in terms of this day and age. Is this not a suitable time to petition the Home Government for a reasonable measure of constitutional reform? Why not do it before another local crisis develops.—Yours, etc.,

BATH LIVER.

Hongkong, June 12th, 1929.

BRIDGE

MADE EASY

by

W. W. Wentworth

Opening Partner's Suit—

Assume, for the following illustrations, that east had bid one spade, but south has won the contract with a bid of one no trump. Thus, if west holds a solid suit, or only a singleton in the suit named by his partner, it often is advisable to lead from his own strongest suit, for it probably can be more easily established.

1—West holds—spades K 10 5; hearts Q 3; diamonds Q 7 6 4; clubs 10 8 5 2.

West should lead the 5 of spades. Since the declarer must hold a stop in spades, you may in this manner capture all of his possible spade tricks.

2—West holds—spades 4 3; hearts A K Q 2; diamonds Q 4 3 2; clubs 6 5 4.

West should lead the King of hearts. When you hold a solid suit it is advisable to open it before leading partner's suit.

3—West holds—spades 7 6 5; hearts A K J; diamonds 5 4 3; clubs 5 4 3 2.

West should lead the King of hearts and then switch to partner's suit.

4—West holds—spades 2; hearts 4 3 2; diamonds K Q J 6 5 4; clubs A 4 2.

West should lead the King of diamonds and continue the suit as he has a strong re-entry in clubs. The diamond suit may be established more readily than the spade suit.

5—West holds—spades 2; hearts 6 5 4 3; diamonds 8 7 4 2; clubs 7 6 5 3.

West should lead the 2 of spades. Although it is a singleton, he has no other desirable lead.

The Very Idea!

A world-wide search is being made for a statuette of Robert E. Lee, the great American soldier—a statuette which, strangely enough, few Americans have seen, although it was carved by one of America's greatest sculptors.

The missing statuette was modelled in Berlin sixty-five years ago by the American sculptor, Edward V. Valentine, of Richmond, Virginia. It was sold by public auction in Liverpool for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy. It is believed it passed into the possession of Scot, but nothing has since been heard of it.

Mr. John Archer Carter, of the Richmond, Virginia, Chamber of Commerce, declares that it should be brought back to Virginia, the birthplace of America's Napoleon.

What has become of this figure? In whose hands is it now? There is a vague belief that the statuette is somewhere in Scotland, and that its present owner does not realise the anxiety of General Lee's compatriots to recover it.

"Well, Tommy, and how did you like our visit to the zoo?" asked the mother of a little son.

"Grand, mother," was the little boy's reply, "but I didn't see all the animals. When we came to that place where it said 'White Horse' and 'Red Seal' dad went in by himself."

How Mme. Duminy, the American wife of a Parisian, used to promenade in the block of flats in which she lived, completely nude, playing a flute, has been disclosed in the proceedings by her husband in the proceedings for the appointment of a legal guardian over herself and her property.

Josephine Baker, the well-known artist, one of the occupants of the flats, was one of those "scandalised" by Mme. Duminy's eccentricities.

Her husband, according to the Central News, told the court that once his wife stopped her car in front of a statue of Joan of Arc for the purpose of hurling insults at the French saint.

Another time she was seized with the idea of supplying the Prussian Guards with monocles, and bought as many as she thought enough for this purpose.

According to M. Duminy, she has now declared her intention of dissipating her entire fortune of about £7,000 a year.

A teacher in a school in the north was giving her class a lesson on animals, and explained that mammals were animals which suckle their young.

"Now, Johnny," she asked, "you're a mammal, aren't you?" Johnny replied:—"No, mien, I was brought up on the bottle."

To-day's Ghost Story.—"In 1888, a Swedish lady became governess to my children, and, until she died in 1913, our house was her home. She was highly educated, had a specially sound judgment, and was not in the least superstitious. One morning in, or about, 1908 she came to me before breakfast and asked me to write down the date and a certain hour, somewhere about dawn, as she had had a curious experience at that time."

"A few days later she told me she had received a letter from Sweden corroborating an impression she had received. She had been asleep, and had been aroused by the opening of her door. She sat up in bed, wide awake, and, though the room was quite dark, she had the impression that her father's old friend (who had been her 'patron' from the time she was orphaned at nine years of age) was standing beside her. She hastily lighted the candle and then discovered that her door was really wide open! She wrote to Sweden, and the reply stated that her old friend had died there about dawn on that morning."

A rather pompous would-be member of Parliament rose to make an extended speech at an electioneering meeting. He began in sententious fashion:—"Mr. Chairman, I have lived long—long enough!"

"Hear, hear!" yelled a member of the audience, and, amid a storm of laughter, the aspiring M.P. sat down.

WARSHIP IN PORT.

The following is the disposition of warships now in port:

Basin—R. M. Ships Tamar, Birdar, Somme, Cleula, Bruce, Moorhen and submarines L15 and L19.

North Arm—J.M. Ships Sandwell, Bridgewater and Seyoy. Foreign—U.S.S. Gold Star, French gunboats Alerte and Vigilante, and Chinese Ping Nam.

AMOROUS COOLIE SENTENCED.**CAUGHT MAKING LOVE TO AN AMAH.****GETS THREE MONTHS.**

Returning home yesterday from a call on friends, the wife of a merchant living on the first floor of 125, Hollywood Road heard screams of "Save Life!" and rushed into a room occupied by an amah whence the cries for help emanated.

She told the Court to-day that she came upon a spectacle which outraged her sense of propriety. Her ricksha coolie was caught in the act of making love to the amah, while the latter, a young creature of twenty summers, was resisting and protesting against his attentions.

The Magistrate (Mr. E. W. Hamilton) who was called upon to investigate a charge of assault against the coolie, desired to be informed of what was happening when the witness appeared on the scene. His Worship said he hated to embarrass her, but it was necessary that the Court should be informed.

Witness gave particulars of the compromising situation in which the coolie was found, and, turning to the coolie, she asked him if he were bereft of all sense of shame. The coolie replied that his mistress had always sided with the amah in their quarrels. He went to the extent of suggesting that the girl was not averse to his attentions.

Remembering that it was not likely that the girl would risk the publicity of Court proceedings merely for the sake of making a false accusation against the coolie, his Worship found the case proved. He sentenced the coolie to three months' hard labour.

COOK ASSAULTS HIS ASSISTANT.**SENT TO PRISON FOR ONE MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.**

An assault which might have led to more serious results was described before Mr. T. S. White Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, when the head cook of the Peking Hotel, Yumati, was charged with assaulting a fohi with a chopper.

The defendant pleaded guilty. Detective Sergeant Fitches said the defendant was the chief cook at the Peking Hotel while the complainant was one of his assistants. Early yesterday morning the complainant was aroused from his sleep by the defendant and ordered to perform certain duties. A quarrel ensued and the defendant picked up a chopper with which he struck his assistant across the shoulder, inflicting a nasty incised wound.

If the blow had been higher, a more serious charge might have been preferred against the defendant, added the prosecuting officer. The defendant was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

NOT A FIGHT OVER WATER.**A KOWLOON QUARREL OVER RENT QUESTION.**

With such regularity have cases of fighting at street fountains come before the local Magistrates that the mere mention of a quarrel or a disorderly disturbance in the street is immediately associated with the constant trouble, when occurs among water-carriers.

When a Chinese pleaded guilty to a charge of assault before Mr. T. S. White Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, his Worship's first words were in the form of a query as to whether the case was another of those street fountain fights.

Detective Sergeant Fitches, however, informed his Worship that the quarrel between the complainant and the defendant did not originate at a street fountain, but was the result of some difficulty they had had about their rent.

The defendant was alleged to have struck complainant over the nose with his fist, causing a slight injury.

In fining the defendant \$5, his Worship ordered both parties to be bound over on personal bonds to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

The Rev. Mr. Leung, minister of the Chinese Presbyterian Church, Sydney, N.S.W., arrived in the Colony on the s.s. Changto on a holiday trip of a few months, granted by the Foreign Mission Committee of Sydney. During the voyage the Rev. Mr. Leung has been holding crowded Sunday services with the passengers aboard the ship.

INDIAN SEDITION TRIAL OPENS.**COMMUNISTS APPEAL TO RAMSAY MACDONALD.****MOSCOW BADGES WORN.**

Meerut, June 12.

There were exciting scenes when the thirty-one Communist conspirators who were arrested in March for sedition arrived at the Court where they are being tried.

The accused were brought to the Court in two strongly-guarded lorries, and when they alighted they shouted "Down With Imperialism! Up With Revolution!"

They wore red badges with the Moscow insignia thereon, and they all enbled to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asking him to stand by Indian labour and repeal the anti-work legislation and to transfer the case to the Metropolitan High Court for trial by jury, concluding with the query "or will the Labour Government repeat the history of 1924 in the Cawnpore conspiracy case?"

A strong posse of police guarded the court at the opening of the enquiry by a special Magistrate, Mr. Milner White. The accused are charged with "attempting to deprive his Majesty the King and Emperor of his sovereignty and replace the existing government with the Moscow system."

The prosecuting counsel said the case did not involve a national conspiracy, but was an anti-national movement, definitely anti-God, anti-family and anti-everything decent.

Reuter.

BOMB OUTRAGE.**INDIANS RECEIVE A LIFE SENTENCE.**

Delhi, June 12.

Convicted in connexion with the bomb outrage in the Legislative Assembly on April 8, Bhagat Singh and Baleskwar Dutt were sentenced to transportation for life. Both received the sentence with the shout "Long live the proletarian revolution."—Reuter.

Two bombs were dropped in the Legislative Assembly and several persons were injured. The House was crowded at the time and panic prevailed. Two men found in possession of bombs and pistols were arrested. The injured included Sir George Schuster and Sir Bannanje Dutt. Sir John Simon was in the President's Gallery at the time.

WOMEN FIGHT OVER WATER.**ONE SAID TO BE AS BAD AS THE OTHER.**

Two Chinese women, fighting for priority at a water fountain in Pokfulam Road, were taken into custody yesterday by a Chinese constable and were charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning with disorderly conduct.

One of the women told the Court that she fought only after being hit by the other woman, but the constable said she gave as much as she took.

Both women were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

TRAMWAY STRIKE IN TIENTSIN.**"BLACKLEGS" TORTURED BY UNION.**

Tientsin, June 12.

Chinese employees of the tramways in Tientsin have struck work. Their demands for an increase of pay and revision of the conditions of the workers have been ignored by the Company. Both sides are remaining firm. The strikers are adopting strong measures in dealing with those labourers who have returned to work. Four of the "traitors" discovered were subjected to torture by the men of the Union, says a Chinese report.

BIBLE ISSUED IN 618 LANGUAGES.**RECORD SALES ANNOUNCED.**

To the British and Foreign Bible Society, which held its 125th annual meeting in London recently, it was reported that 11,399,540 volumes were issued during the past twelve months.

This number was 1,400,000 more than that of the preceding year and a record for the society. The increase applied both at home and abroad, the most striking advance being in Africa.

It was also announced that the society now issued volumes in 618 languages—ten having been added to the lists during the year.

The income of the society was £417,640.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.**Cancellation of Concerts—Kubelik's Programme—Records of the Month.**

(By "ALLGERSO.")

It was perhaps just as well that Jan Kubelik arrived too late to give his recital last Friday, for he would have had an appalling day "house" at the Theatre Royal; but it is to be hoped that the handful of people who had taken tickets learnt of the cancellation in time to save them making a journey for nothing. This is the second time that an artist has been timed to arrive here at 6 p.m. on the evening of the advertised performance—Argentina's boat was two hours late and we had to wait until 10 p.m. for the curtain to rise.

I would suggest that this is running things too fine. In Hongkong, people cover long distances to get to the theatre for an evening performance and, as it is not easy to let everybody know about a postponement at the last moment, there is bound to be a lot of disappointment and disgust when they turn up and are confronted with an announcement that the artist's boat is delayed.

Had Kubelik been backed by the Hongkong Musical Society, the number of disappointed patrons would have been much greater. It is the object of the Society to give advance information to its members about forthcoming concerts and there are doubtless many who wondered why they received no notice about Kubelik. The principal reason is that Mr. Stok omitted to furnish the Secretary with any advance information about the concert, but we must make certain allowances for the oversight because his eldest daughter was about to be married in Shanghai! The first thing that was known about the recital was a small announcement in the press just over a week beforehand, and thenceforth the advertising was on a very small scale.

Had the Society received adequate notice, however, it is a moot point whether they would have been justified in boosting an artist who has "had his day" and of whom one hears very indifferent accounts. Kubelik was at his zenith in the first ten years of the century, after which I believe he suffered badly from neuritis. People might wish to hear him for the sake of the past, in the same way that they still go to see Pechmann, but Kubelik nowadays is not a Kreisler, a Heifetz or a Thibaud and \$5 is too much to charge under the circumstances. After all, the society has a certain responsibility in backing concerts and its members should have the feeling that these to which it lends its support are fully worth going to hear.

Kubelik's intended programme was a fairly short one. It contained, of course, Lalo's *Symphonic Espagnole*, which was played here by Thibaud, Cecilia Hansen, Timbalist, Mischa Elman and probably others. I wish that violinists would sometimes look farther afield for their repertoires. The same hackneyed works are played over and over again. Violinists in the front rank have a splendid opportunity of introducing to the public lesser-known works of merit but they seem to narrow down unnecessarily the collection from which they choose the pieces they play to us. But I have given vent to this grouse at length on a previous occasion; the present serves as yet another illustration—and a double one, seeing that Kubelik was down to play that collection of fireworks, Weinawski's *Souvenir de Moscow*, which seems to be as popular with violinist-virtuosos as Liebestraum is with pianists.

One of the local gramophone dealers was quick to digest the remarks in the last Jottings about advertising records. A day or so later, Anderson's put an advertisement in the press of the King's Speech at Gateshead, on a Columbia disc; this coincided with the King's birthday. I understand the idea was quite successful and numbers of copies of the record were sold. I made the suggestion "free gratis and for nothing" and it appears to have been well worth the money!

Each month some new complete opera is produced by the gramophone companies, and Columbia have now done "Aida" which is well recorded by the La Scala Chorus and various Italian artists.

Records I would specially recommend are: *Organs*, Pastorale, (Cosar French) *Violin*, Serenade Molanolicque (Tschalkowsky). *Piano*, Musical Box, (Friedman), *Honorous*, The Fourth Form at St. Michaels; *Selection*, Mister Cinders (Deboy Somers Band); *Fox Trot*, Rag Doll, Laughing, Marionette. The above are all Columbia records.

The Victor Co. has brought out an electric version of Tschalkowsky's Fourth Symphony, a lovely work, magnificently played and recorded, Gall-Curel's "Lo, here the Gentle Lark" is a good record, but her pronunciation is weak.

RECENT EVENTS AT FOCHOW.**ANGLO-CHINESE AMITY AT KING'S BIRTHDAY.****FLOODS NOW ABATED.**

Fochow, June 6.

The birthday of H.M. King George was celebrated quietly by a reception at the British Consulate. A large number of guests, including representatives of many nations, attended. The acting Consul, Mr. A. L. Tison, who has just arrived, made a brief and appropriate speech in which he quoted from the King's message to his friends throughout the world, thanking them for their sympathy during his illness. Mr. Chen, representing the Provincial Government, also spoke, expressing the Government's appreciation at the friendly attitude of Great Britain and its hope that this feeling might grow to the benefit of all nations.

The annual meeting of the Fochow Recreation Club took place two days ago, when Messrs. Allison, Lowe, Bruce, Hebling and Sedgwick were elected to the Committee for the coming year.

The floods which recently inundated all the low-lying ground around Fochow have now disappeared, and for more than a week the weather has been uniformly fine without being too hot.—Our Own Correspondent.

Egyptian State railways have awarded Messrs. Milburn a contract for 100,000 tons of Welsh colliery-scranned steam coal, and Messrs. Tabb Burleton a contract for 80,000 tons.

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SERIOUS CHARGE INVESTIGATED.**ALLEGED DETENTION OF A SING-SONG GIRL.****NO BAIL REDUCTION.**

The case in which two men were charged with illegally detaining a sing-song girl of 15 years was continued at the Central Magistracy before Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning, when evidence was given by the girl and her mother.

Defendants were represented by Mr. F. X. d'Almada, Jr. At the first hearing, about a week ago, it was stated by the prosecution that the girl was one of many who made their living by singing to guests in the native restaurants of the central district. While going the round of the houses in the early morning of June 5, she was accosted by one of the defendants, and was given the impression that her services were required.

She was taken to room No. 18 at the Ko Chow Boarding House at Connaught Road Central, and found the other defendant in the room. The one who brought her to the boarding house then left, locking the door after him and left the girl with the other defendant, who, she alleged, assaulted her.

Although she cried for help, she stated, nobody came to her assistance and she was forced to spend the night in the room. Beyond a certain incident which she told his Worship, who had just a few minutes before cleared the Court, she was not further molested for the rest of the night. She was allowed to leave the next morning and, meeting a constable in Queen's Road, told him what had occurred. After doing so, she wandered about in the streets and did not go home till about 6 p.m.

The mother was the next witness called. She told the Court what her daughter told her when she reached home. Beyond being frightened, she said, her daughter was none the worse for her experience.

The case was adjourned till 11:30 o'clock on Monday morning. When Mr. d'Almada applied for the reduction of the bail, his Worship refused, saying that he thought the sums rather small considering the gravity of the charge.

SOUTH AFRICA AT THE POLLS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

saures for their safety, even though it means seeking a home elsewhere."

The manifesto quoted the principle laid down in a Kenya White Paper, with which the Hilton Young report agreed, that the interests of the natives must be paramount, and asks, "Who dare say that the British Dominion, which General Smuts strives after, will be a white man's land and not a Kaffir state?"

Gen. Smuts' Repudiation.

General Smuts, in a statement later repudiated the construction put on his speech at Ermelo by the "searc manifesto of the Nationalist triumvirate," and said it was a "complete travesty of his remarks, deliberately meant to mislead public opinion and stampede the public on the native question. The document could only have the effect of making them odious to all those South Africans and Britishers who were building up European civilisation in the states northward. That the Prime Minister and two Ministers of the Crown should sign such a document was a crowning humiliation to public life and an ill omen of the future.

TRADING JUNK FOUNDERS.**STRIKES A ROCK NEAR CAPSUTMUN.**

A trading junk, on her way to Shum Chun from West Point last night with about 400 piculs of general cargo, was badly holed when she struck the Bananishah Rock near Capsutmun at about 8 p.m. with the result that she sank in 20 minutes.

In a report to the Harbour Office this morning, the master of the junk stated that the crew was saved, but the craft cannot be traced, probably owing to its having been carried to deep water.

The cost of the cargo was estimated at \$3,000 and the cost of the junk, together with the property of the crew, was assessed at \$2,000.

Major-General E. Gibb has been appointed Director of Supplies and Transport, War Office, succeeding Major-General G. F. Davies.

POWELLS

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To go to Powells for Shirts is to consult a master in "Shirtcraft." Your Shirts will be individual productions made for you. They will be shirts conforming to your requirements, which would fit, may be, another man, but no one quite so well as they fit you.

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Large stocks also carried ready-to-wear.

Columbia ELECTRO Graphophone**RECORDS BY WILL FYFFE**

- 961 I'M 94 TO-DAY I BELONG TO GLASGOW
- 9108 THE ENGINEER DR. MCGREGOR
- 9468 SAILING UP THE CLYDE COME AND SEE THE BABY

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.**LADIES' SHOES****of Character and Distinction**

From some of the oldest and most highly regarded makers in England and on the Continent, made especially for—

GORDON'S

in distinguished and clever styles for Ladies whose approval determines the correctness of Gordon's Footwear.

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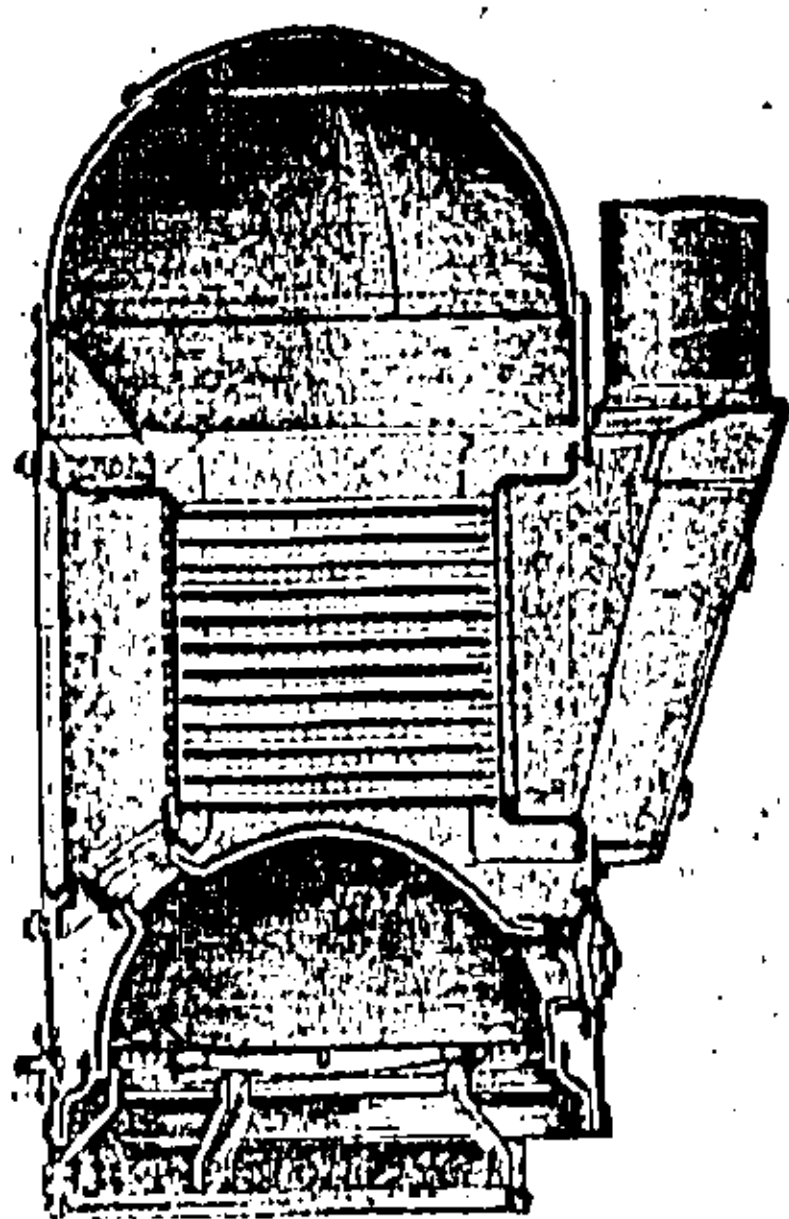
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OIL COMPANY TO BE WOUND UP.

JUDGE ON ACT OF
CONTEMPT.

London, May 15.
An order for the compulsory winding up of Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, was made by Mr. Justice Maugham in the Companies Winding-Up Court yesterday, on the petition of a shareholder, Mr. Lewis Meyer Heller.

"There has seldom been a case which more obviously required careful and stringent investigation than this," said the Judge.

Mr. C. A. Bennett, K. C., for Mr. Heller, said that he was the holder of 250 Deferred shares of one shilling each. The company was incorporated in 1927 to acquire the bulk oil business of the Blue Bird Oil Company (1924), Limited.

In September, 1927, it paid dividends of 18 per cent. on the Ordinary, and 58 per cent. on the Deferred shares, but the company had never issued any statement of accounts of any sort or description.

Directors' Circular.

The directors, the circular stated, intended to form a new company, Blue Bird Holdings, Limited, with a capital of £700,000, and in the prospectus of this company it was stated that the profits of Blue Bird Oil Importers were such that the directors intended to recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary and 12½ per cent. on the Deferred shares.

The shareholders were invited to examine the shares of the new company, and many of them accepted, but those who did not do so attended at the office of Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, on January 10 last to be paid the 32s. and 10s. each for the Ordinary and Deferred shares in accordance with the offer to purchase them.

The petition, said Mr. Bennett, stated that they were met by a girl clerk who said that the money would be paid in two or three days, and asked them to have their share certificates with transfers executed in blank.

Some did so, but others did not. Shareholders attended daily in large numbers in a vain attempt to get their money, and there were angry scenes. On one occasion they were told that Mr. Francis Lorange, the chairman and managing director, had called from Paris that he was returning on the following day, but the cable could not be produced.

No Accounts Submitted.

It was clear, said Mr. Bennett, that no bona fide offer to purchase the shares had ever been made. The petition came before Mr. Justice Rorer on February 18, and was adjourned for four weeks on a statement that the accounts would be ready in three weeks.

On March 18, a telegram was read to the judge in which Mr. Lorange said that the accounts would be ready in a week, and that the annual meeting would be held within three weeks, and a settlement effected. The petition stood over until April 15.

An undertaking was then given to call a meeting of shareholders on May 8 and submit the accounts, but no meeting was convened and no accounts were submitted.

Mr. Wilfred Greene, K. C., for the company, said that Mr. Lorange had stated that the accounts were kept in France, where the main business was, but that they arrived in this country on April 13. He was told that they must be got out and a meeting held, and upon instructions he (counsel) gave the undertaking referred to.

Undertaking Broken.

"That undertaking," said Mr. Greene, "has not been complied with, and I have no instructions except that I was told that Mr. Lorange had been so busy with negotiations with the French group, which he thought would be fruitful, that he let this matter slide. That is all I can tell your Lordship."

The Judge, giving his decision, said that so far as he knew no

LAWN TENNIS.

THE MIXED DOUBLES
LEAGUE.

At the C.R.C. ground yesterday, the home teams beat the H.K. University in the Mixed Doubles League by seven sets to two. Scores:

M. W. Lo and Mrs. Kew (C.R.C.) lost to Dr. and Mrs. Tottenham 4-6; beat G. de Souza and Miss G. Ho Tung 6-3; beat T. W. Chong and Miss R. Kwok 6-2.

Ng Sze-kwong and Miss Abong (C.R.C.) lost to Dr. and Mrs. Tottenham 1-6; beat G. de Souza and Miss G. Ho Tung 6-3; beat T. W. Chong and Miss R. Kwok 6-2.

M. K. Lo and Miss Lo (C.R.C.) beat Dr. and Mrs. Tottenham 6-3; beat G. de Souza and Miss G. Ho Tung 6-2; beat T. W. Chong and Miss R. Kwok 6-1.

C.C.C. v. Recreio.

At King's Park, Craigongower Cricket Club were entertained by the Club de Recreio and defeated their hosts by seven sets to one. One set was incomplete, this being between H. D. Rumjahn and Mrs. Gull of Craigongower, and Roberts and Miss Ribeiro of Recreio, owing to bad light, being eventually called off with the score at nine games all. Scores:

S. A. Rumjahn and Mrs. Pankhurst (C.C.C.) beat Roberts and Miss Ribeiro 7-6; beat P. Remedios and Miss Basto 9-7; beat A. Remedios and Miss Osmund 6-3.

H. D. Rumjahn and Mrs. Gull (C.C.C.) beat P. Remedios and Miss Basto 6-2; beat A. Remedios and Miss Osmund 6-4; the set between this pair and Roberts and Miss Ribeiro was incomplete, the score being 9-9.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury (C.C.C.) beat Roberts and Miss Ribeiro 2-7; lost to P. Remedios and Miss Basto 8-10; beat A. Remedios and Miss Osmund 6-3.

K.B.G.C. v. L.R.C.

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club on their own ground lost to Ladies' Recreation Club by eight sets to one.

The following were the scores: Dr. Montgomery and Mrs. McCallan (L.R.C.) beat Major White and Mrs. Hedley 6-2; beat C. Stewart and Mrs. Purshaw 6-3; beat Wilson Brown and Mrs. Cuthill 6-1.

G. W. Sewell and Mrs. Giger (L.R.C.) beat Maj. White and Mrs. Hedley 6-2; beat C. Stewart and Mrs. Purshaw 6-3; lost to Wilson Brown and Mrs. Cuthill 2-6.

Capt. and Mrs. Eltrington (L.R.C.) beat Maj. White and Mrs. Hedley 6-3; beat C. Stewart and Mrs. Purshaw 6-3; beat Wilson Brown and Mrs. Cuthill 6-3.

MR. MUCCIO LEAVING.

TO BE PRESENTED WITH A
SUITABLE SOUVENIR.

The past president of the Hongkong Baseball Association, Mr. John J. Muccio, is leaving the Colony on leave on or about July 9. As is generally known, Mr. Muccio has carried the burden of the Baseball League almost on his own shoulders for the past two years, and a suggestion has been made by a few interested in baseball affairs in the Colony that the Association should manifest its recognition of the services rendered to the game in Hongkong by Mr. Muccio.

In view of his impending departure it is now proposed to present a suitable souvenir to Mr. Muccio at a farewell dinner to be tendered to him about the end of this month. The approximate charge for both the souvenir and the dinner is estimated at about \$3.50 per head.

This dinner and presentation is open to all. A list will be kept by Mr. H. Hong Sling, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Hongkong Baseball Association and those interested are invited to join. Intention to attend should be notified to Mr. Hong Sling not later than June 17.

The Duchess of York tested the invisible ray alarm bell which protects the exhibits from being stolen when she opened the Queen Charlotte's exhibition of old silver at Seaford House, Belgrave-square.

A permanent military musketry camp is being established at Leyburn, Wensleydale, where thousands of troops will receive instruction this summer.

Shareholders were opposing the petition. The prospectus was full of optimism, and it seemed at first that this was justified, because the company paid the dividends of 13 per cent. and 58 per cent.

The company was one of a group of some half a dozen companies which had practically the same board, with Mr. Francis Lorange as chairman of this and some of the other companies. Mr. Lorange was not the only director of this company, and one would have thought that if he were abroad somebody other than a girl clerk would have been at the offices when the shareholders called for their money to explain what was apparently a gross breach of contract.

"Nothing," said Mr. Justice Maugham, "has been heard of the promise to buy the shares, and nothing has been heard of the promised dividends."

"The company committed an act of contempt in failing to comply with the undertaking given before me, and I must make the usual compulsory order."

EXTRADITION CASE.

ALLEGED USE OF PHOTO-
GRAPHS TAKEN AFTER
ARREST.

Extradition proceedings instituted for the surrender to the Kwangtung authorities of Yip Tim, on charges of banditry and kidnapping two years ago in the Waichow district, were continued before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Central Police Court yesterday afternoon.

In view of an allegation by the defence that a photograph had been taken of the fugitive in handcuffs and that this photograph was circulated in the Waichow district and used as a means of identification of the fugitive, the Magistrate yesterday asked what steps had been taken by the police to clear up the matter.

Mr. L. R. Andrewes, who appeared for the Crown, said that exhaustive enquiries had been made in the interval succeeding the last hearing, by the Chief Detective Inspector, Mr. Reynolds, Detective Inspector Fallon, and Sergeant Tyler, who had charge of the prisoner at the beginning. Yip Tim was alleged to have stopped at a photographer's shop at Un Long soon after his arrest for the purpose of his photograph being taken, and the photographer's shop which they had now located had two men: the principal, who was not able to give any information on the matter, and his assistant, who after making two conflicting statements to the police, had now left the Colony. He left the previous day, and Mr. Reynolds would say that in spite of the desirability of retaining him as a witness, he was not able to persuade the man to remain behind. There was in point of fact no power by which the police could keep the man here. So he (counsel) suggested that Mr. Reynolds should telephone to Mr. Prior and inform him that the man was leaving the Colony.

Continuing, Mr. Andrewes said that the result of the enquiries the police had made, was, from their point of view, nil. It had been difficult to prove that Yip Tim was at all in the photographer's shop. Sergeant Tyler, the officer in charge of Autau district, where the arrest was carried out, had sifted the matter as far as possible, and had come to the conclusion that nothing happened at all. Mr. Reynolds took a statement from the folk of the shop,

and subsequently Inspector Fallon also took another statement from the same individual, and these two statements were found to differ on two material points.

The owner of the shop had been interviewed. He produced books, but there was no record of photographs being taken of a man in handcuffs.

The position of the Crown was this, that they were quite satisfied that no photographs had been taken of the fugitive with or without handcuffs while in custody.

A Statement.

Mr. Hin-shing Lo, for the defence, said that at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, he received a phone message from Mr. Reynolds asking if he would interview a man whom he could not possibly hold. The man was sent to his house at 6.30 in company of a Detective Sergeant, and in their presence the man made a statement concerning the main material particulars of the case. He said that he was in the Un Long photographer's shop at the material time, and developed photographs after being given these by the photographer. He said he developed six photographs of a handcuffed man, wearing dark clothing, and subsequently handed them to the accountant of the establishment. He could not say whether these photographs were taken in the establishment itself, but he retained a vivid recollection that the photographs were obviously of a prisoner in the custody of the police.

If the man who took the photographs could come forward to give evidence, he could be of material assistance to the Court in proving that the witness Lo Shu-sam was a liar when he said he got them from another man.

Counsel: Where there is evidence to satisfy that photographs have been taken as a means to facilitate identification, it is the duty of the prosecution to disclose such photographs.

Continuing, Mr. Lo submitted that perjury had been committed by the principal witnesses in the case. Where it was proved that one of the witnesses had lied on a certain material point, the whole case for the prosecution must go by the board.

His Worship said that in the absence of the folk he could not accept the reference to the photographs as evidence, but he intimated that if counsel would hand him a copy of the folk's statement,

ALL OVER IN FIVE DAYS.

ELECTION. CANDIDATE
REMOVED TO AN
INSTITUTION.

London, May 12.

Mr. J. R. Charnsbury, who last Monday announced that he was going to stand for Bath as an independent Conservative, has brought his election campaign to a sudden end. He is now an inmate of an institution at Wells.

His meteoric rise to fame lasted five days, and his exploits were: First Day.—Announced that he would fight Bath as an independent Tory on novel lines, with no chairman, no agent, no canvassers.

Second Day.—Launched programme of twenty open-air meetings a day, with the aid of loud speakers; used a taxi, smoked cigarettes incessantly and answered questions. Placed his election deposit of £150 in shop window in gold. Crowds blocked the pavement; police ordered the gold to be removed.

Third Day.—Announced grandiose schemes for the employment of the workless.

Fourth Day.—Spoke in the park in defiance of the police ban, and was lifted into his taxi and ejected from the park.

And yesterday.—the fifth day—police carried out orders for his removal to an institution.

A design by Mr. Harry Dean, who has been in charge of the first-class dining car of the Irish mail for 20 years, has been accepted for the cover of a guide, "The Lancashire Coast," which the L.M.S. are issuing.

he was prepared to include it in an independent report he might make on the case to the Governor.

Commenting on the evidence adduced by both sides, his Worship said it appeared to him to be obvious that somebody was telling lies, and what rested with him to do now was to find from the evidence which side was wrong.

After further evidence had been taken, the hearing was further adjourned.



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MALARIA MENACE.

METHODS OF ERADICATION.

Below is a further instalment of Dr. A. R. Wellington's lecture on malaria.

Malaria in the tropics causes more sickness, more invaliding and more deaths than all other diseases put together.

It causes a high death rate and low birth rate.

It is the chief reason why such large tracts of fertile land in the tropics remain sparsely populated and undeveloped.

It is probably the chief of the factors which has decided the difference in population between Java and the Federated Malay States, Java with its 40 million, the F.M.S. with its 1½ million.

Malaria more than anything else frustrated the efforts of the French to cut a canal through Panama. After years the company went into liquidation with bond and share indebtedness roughly estimated at 70 million pounds sterling. Many hundreds of lives had been lost, and the canal was only one-fifth through. Valuable plant estimated at 6 million pounds was left to rust in the jungle.

The Americans made a success where the French had failed because American sanitary officers headed by Gorgas and backed by President Roosevelt made it possible for the engineers to carry out their great task.

Ross in his "Prevention of Malaria" states that the mean annual death rate for the whole of India is 5 per 1,000, and that it kills 1,130,000 persons per year or more than the mortality of Plague at its height, or of that of Cholera and Dysentery combined.

The deaths from fever in Malaya were in 1921 over 19,000 and the death rate was over 18 per 1,000. The economic loss reckoned in money amounts to millions of dollars per year.

But malaria is not confined to the tropics. It is prevalent in many semi-tropical lands and in many temperate countries. In Mesopotamia, Greece, Italy, the Balkans, America, etc., etc. Until a quite recent period there was malaria in England. In Dickens' Great Expectations the convict who was released by the hero of the novel was suffering from the disease contracted from the marshes. James the First of England and Oliver Cromwell are said to have died of Malaria. The decline of Greece and Rome is attributed by some to malaria, certain it is that there are ruins of cities in localities where it would now be impossible for large bodies of people to exist.

The Eradication of Malaria.

There are three essential factors concerned in the spread of malaria, viz.: the mosquito, the parasite, and the human, and if either of these factors be eliminated or if the chain of sequence of man to mosquito and mosquito to man be broken it is impossible for the disease to spread.

In attempts to control malaria the following methods have been tried:—

(1) destruction of the parasite, (2) breaking the chain of sequence by placing a barrier or net between man and mosquito during the feeding hours of the insect; (3) elimination of the mosquito carrier.

Destruction of the parasite.—The parasite has only been found in the human and in the mosquito. There may be a free-living stage but no one has ever seen it, we assume it does not exist.

Leaving out of consideration the killing of a few malarial infected mosquitoes, the only means we have of destroying the parasite is the poisoning of them in the human body by administration of quinine. Quinine is a poison which has more effect on the parasite than it has on the cells of the human. If one takes enough of the drug one can kill the tissues of malaria but in poisoning the parasites one partially poisons the body. The more parasites there are in the human the more quinine is required to kill them. Quinine taken prophylactically will become scattered through the body before it is thrown out by the kidneys. It stands to reason that, provided there is a sufficient concentration, any parasite injected by a mosquito will be killed before it has time to get into a corpuscle and multiply. It also stands to reason that the fewer parasites there are injected, the less quinine is required to kill them.

Quinine taken in small doses (grs. 5-10) may keep off fever in mildly malarious places but in highly infected regions the results of prophylactic quininisation have been disappointing. In epidemic areas as much as 30 grains a day may be necessary. Strong minded individuals may take 30 grains a day for a time but the symptoms are so severe that few will keep it up for long.

If men were slaves, and fully under control, quininisation might succeed in eradicating malaria. But while man is free and objects to having his tissues poisoned by the drug, eradication even in small areas is impossible, all that can be hoped for is a lowering of incidence.

Breaking the chain of sequence.—The chain of sequence can be broken (a) by placing the human outside the range of flight of the mosquito between sunset and sunrise; (b) by screening the human during the same period.

The withdrawal of humans has proved effective in many cases. On certain estates in America it has been found more economical to house the labour force a couple of miles distant from the anopheline breeding grounds and arrange for their transport than to deal with breeding places or screen the houses.

When the Kuala Lumpur water

OBITUARY.

SAD DEATH OF A HAPPY VALLEY LAD.

Much sympathy will be extended to Mr. Albert Edward Murphy, of No. 12 Village Road, Wongschoong, in the death of his son Henry Murphy, which occurred at the Government Civil Hospital.

Henry was a bright little lad of thirteen and very popular with his playmates. He was taken ill at 3 o'clock on Friday and on the advice of the doctor was removed to the Government Civil Hospital at 3 o'clock on Monday morning. He gradually became worse and passed away on Tuesday afternoon. The cause of death was tetanus.

Henry was a pupil at St. Joseph's College and an enthusiastic Scout. The Scouts showed their respect for their former colleague and their sympathy for the bereaved parents by turning out in full force at the funeral yesterday afternoon.

The funeral was attended by the bereaved parents and a large number of friends and schoolmates. A troop of Boy Scouts belonging to St. Joseph's College, of which the deceased had been a member, headed the cortege into the Roman Catholic chapel where a short service preceded the interment. The ceremony at the graveside was intoned by Fr. Page, the parish priest of St. Margaret's Chapel.

A profusion of wreaths covered the grave, including those from—Pa and Ma. Amy and Uncle, Brothers and Sisters, Bill, Eric and Georges, Betty, Charlie and Walter, Sonny O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Jeffery and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ward and family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Morley, Mr. and Mrs. Dodders, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Contes, Mary Chan and Sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Guimam, Messrs. J. M. L. Britto, Chye Chan, F. D. Leonard, Marie and Albert, Commissioner and Members of the Boy Scouts Association, Brother Scouts of 1st Hongkong Troop and Members of St. John's Berchmann's Sanctuary Society.

Mrs. M. B. De Carvalho.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Maria Botelho de Carvalho took place at the Roman Catholic cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon, the Very Rev. Father Cronwell was said to have died of Malaria. The deceased passed away at her residence in Granville Road, Kowloon, on Tuesday evening at the age of 41. She is survived by her husband, Mr. D. E. de Carvalho, four children, two sisters who are in Hongkong, and two brothers in Shanghai.

Those present at the funeral were the husband, one of the sons, and other relatives, and Messrs. A. A. R. Botelho, O. Barreto, H. A. Lammert, A. C. Botelho, A. Cerveira de Albuquerque Castro (Consul for Portugal), C. A. da Rosa, P. M. N. da Silva, E. Christensen, E. J. de Figueiredo, F. H. Barnes, A. Silva Netto, J. M. Noronha, L. E. Gutierrez, J. A. S. Alves, D. E. de Silva, E. V. M. R. de Sousa, F. H. Kew, C. d'Assumpção, C. M. S. Alves, C. A. C. Rodrigues, E. Leitao, and many others.

There were many floral tributes from the family and friends.

works were being constructed the coolies were first housed on the spot. The many pools on the newly turned earth soon became thickly populated with malarial larvae and malaria became epidemic. The coolie lines at the works were abandoned and the labour force was housed two miles away; the results were excellent. I then mention that time changed conditions at the works, the anophelines disappeared, and now coolies are residing there keeping free from fever.

As anophelines normally bite only between sunset and sunrise malaria in any district would be eradicated if all humans remained behind screens during the feeding hours of the insect. But as humans will not go behind screens at sunset, therefore complete eradication by this method is impossible. Screening helps but is not a complete solution of the difficulty. The screens should be put down during the day time and put up at sun-down. Experience has shown that the human cannot be trusted to close the screens in time—the mosquito gets there first. The best results are got from fixed screens—with as few openings as possible.

Fever patients, being cool for the infection of the mosquito should be kept behind screens until they cease to be infectious.

The more comfortable conditions behind the screens are the more likelihood is there of screens being used. Often the difference between the inside and outside of a screen is the difference between comfort and discomfort.

The larger the mesh the less will the screen obstruct air currents. A mesh of 18 strands to the inch will keep out all mosquitoes—a mesh of 12 strands to the inch will keep out the vast majority. In Java and Sumatra and America 12 strand meshes are common and they are effective. The majority of bed curtains used in Malaya are between 10 and 12 when stretched and they have been proved to be effective in keeping out mosquitoes.

The effective screening of coolie lines is a possibility but strict discipline is necessary to ensure success. By screening it is possible theoretically to keep a crowd free from malaria but by such screening as is practical it is only possible to keep individuals healthy.

(To Be Continued.)

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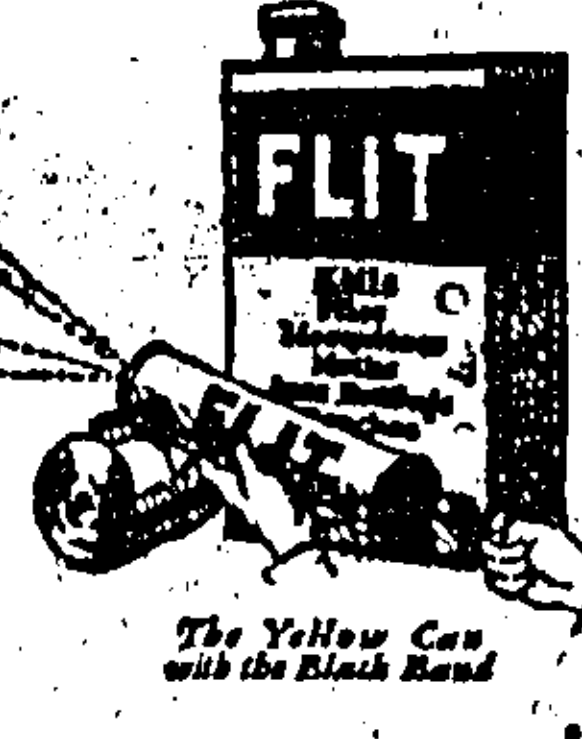
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RIVAL WIVES

By Anne Austin.

Author of "The Black Pigeon."

THIS HAS HAPPENED.

NAN CARROLL does not suspect that the cause of her happiness during the past three years is a secret. To ATORNEY JOHN CURTIS MORGAN is her love for Morgan until WILLIS TODD, an agent who, facing her with the accusation, then, though she despises herself for it, she is forced to admit to herself the truth of his accusation. Because of Nan's brilliant mind, Morgan depends on her to assist him with his cases, and she entirely justifies his confidence by bringing an important witness into his latest case, the defence of GRACE COX, indicted for blackmail, thus helping him to win a spectacular victory. She does not tell him, however, of a blackmail note addressed to him and containing a nasty intimation about his beautiful and wealthy wife, HILLY.

To celebrate his court victory, Morgan invites Nan and BERT CRAWFORD, a handsome, snobbish friend of his and Morgan, to dinner at his home. During the evening and dinner, Nan has to endure the indifference of Crawford and the attentions of Morgan, who is entirely absorbed in his case. While they are dining, a terror-stricken maid interrupts them and behind her a policeman and a detective, who announce they have come with a warrant for Crawford's arrest.

The next morning's papers recount how Crawford has been indicted for a stock-selling campaign to finance a packing plant merger and how his assistant and treasurer, young ROY BLAND, has disappeared with half a million.

GLADYS PAYNE, secretary and alleged fiancée of Bland, is called to the office of Morgan and goes on Crawford's bond and plans to defend him. Morgan, who has never defended a person he believed guilty, is struck by his professional integrity on Crawford's innocence. Nan, who has written out a note of resignation because she cannot work for the man she loves, leaves the note into Bland's hands. With a faithful wife and a faithful friend who are going to free a faithful secretary, she whistles to herself.

CHAPTER IX

Within 10 days the grand jury had met and returned indictments against Herbert S. Crawford and Roy Bland, charging them with the embezzlement of nearly a quarter of a million dollars of the funds of the Mid-West Packing Company, of which the two had been president and treasurer respectively.

Roy Bland was still a fugitive from justice. A check-up at the union railroad station revealed that a man answering his description had bought a one-way ticket to New York on the night that Bland was supposed to have left for Chicago, on business for his firm.

But since he had had 10 days before the audit of the books had revealed the shortage, it was generally conceded that Bland had immediately left New York by steamship for parts unknown. Police radios to all ships at sea had resulted in exactly nothing, but in the interval Bland had had time to land and disappear.

Crawford's trial was set for December 19, a date which suited John Curtis Morgan well enough, since there was amazingly little he could do by way of preparation. "They can't have anything on me, Jack, because I haven't done anything wrong. I never drew a penny of that money out of the bank; I never touched a penny of it after Bland drew it. I never authorized his drawing it, and did not know that he had done so. I haven't a dollar in the bank that I can't account for legitimately."

The first time he made this sweeping statement Morgan interrupted: "How did it happen that Bland, as treasurer, could sign and cash checks for such huge amounts? It's usual, I believe, for two signatures to be required on all corporation checks."

"When we first organized, that was the case," Crawford acknowledged readily. "My signature and his were required by the by-laws. But I had to be out of town so much that I asked the board of directors to amend the by-laws so that Bland's signature alone was enough. He was bonded, you know. The company won't lose the whole quarter of a million."

It was a newspaper story that revealed the fact that the cashier of the bank, upon Bland's presentation of the last cheque for \$100,000, had hesitated to cash it and had taken it upon himself to telephone Crawford for additional authority. "Wolfe, the cashier, says that he spoke to you personally on the phone and that you O. K'd the cheque," Morgan told Crawford. "That is one of the prosecution's trump cards, of course. What about it, Bert?"

The blue eyes looked blank with surprise, but utterly unafraid. "That's simply not true, Jack. I've never spoken with Wolfe over the telephone in my life. I've talked with him at the bank, of course, but he never got me when he called—if he did call."

"I'm afraid we can't convince a jury that the cashier of the First National Bank is a liar. The bank's records show that all of the money was drawn after the first of November. Bland gave himself plenty of time before the next monthly statement was due. According to Wolfe, the cheque about which he phoned you was presented by Bland in person on Wednesday, November 9. A pretty cool customer, that Bland. The cheque was presented at five minutes of three, Wolfe says. Get your business engagement book or your desk calendar, Bert, and see if you have an alibi for that time. If you were not in your office between two and three o'clock, or if someone was with you who can testify in your behalf, we'll spike their biggest gun."

So far as newspaper accounts were concerned, however, there was one big disappointment. Gladys Payne, Bland's erstwhile secretary and fiancée, chattered not at all for publication, and it was largely on Miss Payne's testimony that the indictment had been secured, if rumour was to be trusted.

The day after the bank cashier's story appeared in the paper Crawford admitted to Morgan that, so far as his desk calendar showed, he had had no engagement between half-past two and three o'clock on Wednesday, November 9.

"But of course that doesn't mean I was necessarily in my office," Crawford pointed out. "Good Lord! How can I remember what I was doing that particular half-hour? There was nothing to fix it in my mind, as there would have been if Wolfe had actually talked to me on the phone."

Nan was present at the conference. "Your switchboard operator always asks who's calling, doesn't she? Perhaps she will remember whether you were in or not. She would call your private office before putting the call through, of course."

Morgan shook his head gloomily. "Branied! I've already held hold of her. But we may as well ask her to come over. Were you and she good friends, Bert?"

Bert Crawford flushed, then laughed. "A dirty crack, Jack. Always suspecting me of shelling! But seriously, little Alice Belton is a friend of mine, I believe. Let's have her over."

Alice Belton, a pert little flapper, with a boyish black bob, arrived at the lawyer's office at a quarter past five.

"Ooh, I'm scared to death!" she told Nan delightedly. "I've got to go to the district attorney's office tonight, too! Isn't it dreadful?"

"Tonight?" Nan echoed. "Haven't you already seen Mr. Branied?"

"Good girl!" Bert Crawford had opened the door of Morgan's private office and stood beaming at the little switchboard operator.

"Come on in, Alice. My attorney isn't here, but we'll have a nice visit while we wait for him."

"You won't let them be nasty to me if I have to go on the witness stand will you, Mr. Crawford?"

"You just bet I won't, Alice. I'll—" The door closed on them, and Nan, without a moment's hesitation, reached into the deep lower drawer of her typewriter desk, pushed a button on a black metal box which was fastened to the drawer, and lifted a queer sort of receiving instrument to her ear.

Morgan had had the listening-in device installed more than two years before. It had been invaluable as a means of obtaining verbatim reports from the lips of skittish witnesses, who had no idea that their words were being heard by anyone except Morgan himself.

Drawing her notebook forward hastily, Nan began to jot down in short-hand the conversation that was taking place in the private office.

Alice Belton: "Quit, Bert! I'm mad at you—Oh-h! You're so strong! But honestly, I am mad at you."

Crawford: "What about, Peter Pan? Lord, you're cuter than ever!"

Alice: "Aw, you can't kid me. Quit, Bert."

Crawford: "Listen, Alice. You and I've had some pretty good times, haven't we? Well, honey, you can do a whole lot for me, a mighty big favour if you will."

Alice: "It's about this awful trial isn't it? Honestly, Bert, you could knock me over with a—"

Crawford: "I know, honey! Listen, and listen hard: Wolfe the cashier of the First National, says he called me and talked to me on the phone on Wednesday afternoon, November 9. I never received any such call—get me?"

Alice: "But Bert, I remember putting the call through—honest, I do! I asked you if you wanted to speak to Mr. Wolfe, and you said—"

Crawford: "Listen, Alice, darling, you're memory's all wet. A girl as pretty as you can't be expected to have her mind on business every blessed minute. This is what you remember: Mr. Wolfe called up, you asked him his name, you thought my secretary was in my office and you put the call through without listening to see who answered it. Two other lines were buzzing and you had to hurry to answer them. Don't you remember? Wait, baby! Then just as you pulled out the plug on Wolfe's call—you'd got the signal that the call was finished—you saw me coming in from the elevators. I hadn't been in my office after all. And you were so busy with your board that you didn't tell me Mr. Wolfe had called and you thought my secretary would tell me anyway. Isn't that exactly what you remember, sweetheart?"

SHARE PRICES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.
Hongkong Bank, \$1245 s.
Chartered Bank, \$191 b.
Mercantile A. & B., \$33 n.
P. and O. \$92 n.
East Asia \$90 n.

Insurance.
Canton Ins., \$655 n.
Union Ins., \$330 s.
North China Ins., Tls. 160 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.
China Underwriters, \$2.20 s.
China Firs, \$225 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$775 n.

Shipping.
Douglas, \$27 n.
H. K. Steamboats, \$251 s.
H. K. Tugs, \$2.60 n.
Indo-China, (Def.) \$70 n.
Union Waterboats, \$22 n.

Mining.
Bonguets, \$3 n.
Kailash, \$3/9 n.
Langkats, Tls. 14 n.
S'hai Explorations, Tls. 2.75 s.
Raub, \$6.25 n.
Tronoha, 17/6 n.

Docks, etc.
Kowloon Wharves, \$130 s.
Whampoa Docks, \$35 b.
China Providents \$4.10 s.
Hongkows, Tls. 168 n.
New Engineering, Tls. 5.85 b.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 125 s.

Cottons.
Ewo Cottons, Tls. 12.75 s.
Orientals, Tls. 2.20 b.
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 70 (old) b.

Lands, Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, \$3.70 n.
H. K. Lands, \$621 n.
S'hai Lands, Tls. 142 b.
Humphreys, \$14 s.
Realities, \$7.50 b.

Public Utilities.
Tramways, \$18.45 s.
Peak Trams, (old) \$1.80 b.
Star Jorries, \$661 n.
China Lights, (old) \$13.90 b.
H. K. Electric, \$56 b.
Macao Electric, \$262 n.
Telephones \$7 b.
China Buses, Tls. 144 b.
Singapore Traction, 11/3 s.

Industrials.
China Sugars, \$80 n.
Malabons, \$27 n.
Canton Icos, \$1.80 b.
Cements (Comb.) \$3.10 s.
Ropes (Old) \$7 s.
United Asbestos \$5 b.

Stores, etc.
Dairy Farms, \$19 n.
Watsons, \$12 n.
Der A. Wings, \$80 b.
Lane Crawford, \$2 s.
Mackintosh, \$18 b.
Sinceros, \$11.80 b.

Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$291 b.
Constructions, \$1.50 s.
B'quo Ind. G. Bonds, 67%
H. K. G. Loan 6% s. Prom.

LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page: SHIP, SHOP, CHOP, COOP, COOK, COCK, DOCK.

Alice: "Well, if you say so, but I'm scared of the district attorney, Bert—Oooh, isn't it cold here! It's going to be a hard winter, isn't it?"

Crawford (laughing exultingly): "What do little girls with fur coats care for hard winters?"

Alice: "But I haven't any fur coat, Bert—"

Crawford: "You will have when this trial's over, darling, just as a proof I'm crazy about you—"

Alice: "Yeah? Me and who else? You've got such a good memory for what I remember, Bert, maybe you can remember what you promised me about that red-headed dame who had up at your apartment that night when I dropped in to get my vanity I'd left the night before?"

Crawford: "Jealous baby! I told you: 'You told me you'd not two-time me any more, and you have! My girl friend saw you and that red-headed dame with the blue-green eyes—ooh, quit, Bert! Honest, I can't think when you're kissing me like that! ... You're not kidding me about the fur coat, Bert? And you do love me a whole lot?'"

Nan dropped the receiver of the listening-in device into the drawer as Morgan's tall, thin shadow was outlined on the frosted glass of the outer door.

(To Be Continued.)

UNION CHURCH.

PLANS FOR THE NEW BUILDINGS.

A gathering of members of the congregation of Union Church last night approved plans for the construction of a new Church and Manse at Kowloon, and incorporated in the resolution was a decision to commence the work as soon as possible. The estimated cost for the buildings and furnishing is \$91,500.

During the course of the evening a toast of "bon voyage" to the minister, the Rev. J. Horace Johnston, was proposed, on the occasion of his impending departure on home leave. Mr. Johnston was unable to be present, and the Rev. F. C. Young presided.

"It will continue to throw out a beam of light from not the least of God's lighthouses on this Eastern shore," said Mr. C. G. Hickling in proposing long life and prosperity to the Church. Mr. Hickling paid a warm tribute to what he called the "alert and astute Building Committee" and congratulated them for everything that had been done.

In proposing a toast to Mr. Johnston, the chairman said that Mr. Johnston was working hard in Kowloon and it was no easy task to keep a church going in a building that was not a church. They owed much to Mr. Johnston for his work in getting the new church started and they all appreciated it. He was going on leave and would come back with a wife. Their best wishes were for a speedy recovery and a voyage that would no doubt be pleasant. (Applause.)

Business Matters.

Mr. H. J. Lamb, the treasurer, put forward the recommendation of the joint committee, which was to the effect that the recommendations be accepted, and if they approved with the plans, the building of the Church and Manse be proceeded with, provided they agreed to raise a sum of \$10,000 towards the furnishing of the buildings.

After the architect, Mr. A. S. MacKiehan, had explained the nature of the building, questions and suggestions were asked for.

Mr. Duncan suggested that the pulpit might be made portable, as perhaps preachers would have ideas as to where they would like it.

Mr. A. W. Ingram asked, on behalf of the ladies, whether a kitchen was provided for in the new Church and received an answer in the affirmative.

The chairman announced that Mr. Duncan's suggestion would be gone into carefully by the committee.

Mr. D. Gow explained the financial position, pointing out that the estimated cost of the buildings, including furnishing, was \$91,500. He understood that Sir Paul Chater's estate would bring them in \$130,000 this year, so that left a balance in hand of \$38,700. After dealing with other details, Mr. Gow said that they needed an endowment fund of \$60,000 after all expenses had been paid, and in order to gain this amount the sum of \$10,000 was required.

Mr. J. L. McPherson explained what aid could be received from the Three-quarter Century Fund, saying it was formed for the purpose of bearing the expense of leave for the minister. The sum of \$18,000 was raised and it now amounted to \$40,000. It was available to both Hongkong and Kowloon on their merits. They were quite sure it would provide for the immediate future and perhaps for many years.

In explaining how the money would be raised, Mr. D. F. Warren said that the late Sir Paul Chater donated sufficient funds for the erection of a Church and Parsonage and it was their simple duty to furnish them. He referred to the various organisations in connexion with the Church, these being The Women's Guild, Young People's Society, the Choir and the Sunday School. The various secretaries had been communicated with and they would hear the results.

Promises of Funds.

Mrs. Gow, on behalf of the Women's Guild, said the members of the Guild did not like to commit themselves, but they would do their best to reach the expectation of \$3,000 and if possible exceed it. (Applause.)

On behalf of the Young People's Society, Mr. A. H. Gardner said the members of the Society would endeavour to raise the \$500 required, and a committee had been appointed to put schemes into operation.

Miss M. Braga, for the Choir, said they would not make any definite promise but they would endeavour to raise \$300. A similar reply was given by Mr. W. Forsyth for the Sunday School.

Mr. Warren then pointed out that there was still a balance of \$5,700, which had been reduced to \$5,250 by means of a cheque for \$450 from Mr. Johnston, and proposed that the congregation guarantee the collection by popu-

PROPERTY SALES.

MR. D. CHAN SEE PURCHASES THREE LOTS.

Three valuable pieces of land were disposed of by Mr. E. V. M. T. de Sousa at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon when Nos. 64 and 65, Pokfulam and No. 5, Chancery Lane were put up for public auction in separate lots.

Starting at \$15,000, the first lot, No. 64, Pokfulam Road was knocked down to Mr. D. Chan See of the Sincere Company for an additional \$300, representing one bid above the up-set price. The property has an area of 1,742.7 square feet.

Mr. Chan See also became the owner of the second lot No. 65, Pokfulam Road, which property was sold for \$16,000 after two bids of \$500 each had been added to the up-set price of \$14,000. The premises are erected on land measuring about 1,709 square feet.

The bidding was more brisk for the third lot, No. 5, Chancery Lane which was started at \$12,000, the area being about 1,715 square feet. By offers of \$300 each the price soon mounted and at \$26,000, Mr. Chan See became the new owner.

NORTH AFRICA CLASH.

FRENCH FORCES AMBUSHED BY REBELS.

Rabat, June 12. French forces, consisting of two companies of Moorish and Algerian tirailleurs, suffered a serious reverse in consequence of an ambush by rebel tribesmen at El Bordj, in the region of Mideit in the southern Atlas range, 13 being killed and 10 wounded, mostly native troops, but they include two officers. Fifteen French soldiers and 66 natives are also missing.

Steps are being taken to relieve isolated parties, who may have taken refuge in the hills and are still holding out.—Reuter.

lar subscription of the balance during the next two years.

The final resolution was put to the meeting that the plans be generally accepted and that the work be commenced as soon as possible, and this was also carried.

The meeting was then brought to a conclusion with prayer.

33 1/3% DISCOUNT

HISTORICAL SALE.

Messrs. Ullmann & Co. Ceasing Retail Business.

AFTER 65 YEARS.

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

It is not often that a liquidation sale is historical, yet the announcements that appear on the shop front of Messrs. Ullmann & Co. in Nanking Road, Shanghai, make something in the nature of history, for they precede the disappearance of one of the best known names in China, and not only one of the best known names, but one of the firms which has been in China, ever since China began, so far as the foreigner is concerned. It goes back to 1864 when the first Ullmann went to Hongkong and started business in a small way, as a retail jeweller, and in the following years gradually spread throughout the treaty ports until practically wherever one goes there is the familiar signboard to greet one, while the long name, Ullmann & Co. has become a family name, not only for foreigners but for Chinese as well.

Mr. L. Blum, with whom a representative of the N. C. N. News had a brief conversation yesterday morning, said that the intention of the firm was not to retire from China, but to continue and develop the wholesale business and discontinue the retail side which has meant so much to people bent on making effective presents at the appropriate seasons of the year. To that extent the disappearance of the shop from Nanking Road will amount to a very definite loss but it is gratifying to know that the firm will continue. South China Morning Post, (May 4th 1929.)

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AMERICAN STOCKS.

CABLED QUOTATIONS FROM NEW YORK.

The following quotations as at the close of the market on Wednesday have been received from their correspondent, Messrs. Hayden, Stone and Co., of New York, by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, Sassoon House, Shanghai, (cable address "Swan-stock," Shanghai), who are not responsible for cable mutilations. These quotations are subject to confirmation:

	Previous	Latest
Anacosta Copper	105	104
Bethlehem Steel	99	101
Chrysler Corp. (Common)	74	73
General Motors (Common)	71	71
Goodrich B. F. (Common)	75	74
Granby Consolidated Copper	74	73
International Cement (Common)	88	85
Liggett and Myers "B"	85	85
Miscellaneous Pacific (Common)	88	88
Nevada Consolidated Copper	46	40
Packard Motor Car (Common)	131	130
Radio Corporation of America (Common)	82	82
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	60	58
Standard Oil Co. of New York	40	unq.
Southern Pacific	130	129
Texas Corporation	63	63
United States Leather	39	40
United States Steel	107	107
Vacuum Oil	unq.	115
Willis Overland	21	21

HONGKONG RADIO.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME OF CHINESE MUSIC.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 350 metres.
1.48 p.m. Weather Report.
5.30-6.30 p.m. Programme of Chinese Music, (Sinoophone Records supplied through the courtesy of Messrs. The Sincere Co., Ltd.).
7.48 p.m. Evening Weather Report.
8 p.m. Evening Programme of Chinese Music relayed from Messrs. The Sincere Co., Ltd.
10.30 p.m. Close down.

NOW ON SALE

Latest Dance Music Orchestration & Victor Orthophonic Records as well.

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Chiquita.
Sonny Boy.
That's My Weakness Now.
Carolina Moon.
Angela Mia. (My Angel).
Neapolitan Nights.
Ramona.
Little Mother.
Laugh, Clown, Laugh.
My Inspiration is You.
Old Man River.
Bum Song.
Hallelujah, I'm a Bum.
Beggars of Life.
Get out and get under the Moon.
Memories of France.
Poor Punchinello.
Song of the Prune.
There's Rainbow round my shoulder.
Varsity Drag.
Where were you, where was I.
The Best things in Life are Free.

&c., &c., &c.

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Noon—June 20th, 1929.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "CITY OF MOBILE" ... via Suez Canal 15th June.
S.S. "MACHAON" ... via Suez Canal 8th July.
S.S. "CITY OF MANDALAY" ... via Suez Canal 15th July.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owners' option.

Subject to Change without notice

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Hongkong & Canton. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Canton.

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SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS.

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COPENHAGEN, OSLO and GOTHENBURG.

M.S. "DELHI" ... 14th June
M.S. "CANTON" ... 20th June
M.S. "NAGARA" ... 8th August

SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS and VLADIVOSTOK.

M.V. "NAGARA" ... 28th June
For further particulars apply to the Agents,
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& Kobe.

ANGERS... 18th June.
G. METZINGER... 2nd July.
ANDRE LEBON... 16th July.
PORTHOS... 30th July.
CHENONCEAUX... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN... 10th Sept.
SPHINX... 24th Sept.

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D'ARTAGNAN... 13th Aug.
SPHINX... 27th Aug.
ANGERS... 10th Sept.
G. METZINGER... 24th Sept.

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3, Queen's Building.

WATER EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

these will supply a considerable quantity of water for washing purposes. Notices that this water must be boiled have been posted to warn the public that the water is not potable.

The V.R.C. Tank.

The A.P.C. have kindly lent two 50 ton tanks which are being erected in Kowloon (Waterloo Road) and this will furnish a plentiful supply from the old original Waterworks wells. Similar notices with regard to the water being non potable have been posted here.

The Godown Company have opened wells on their property at Kowloon Point for the purpose of supplying their launches and Ferry Boats, etc., and for washing purposes; the water being under the direct control of the Company.

The possibility of utilizing the Victoria Recreation Club Swimming Tank for storage purposes has been noted. The capacity is about 150,000 gallons, which could easily be increased should the tank be requisitioned for this purpose.

A tank at Kennedy Town has been set apart for the purpose of supplying water to launches at Hongkong.

Supplies to W.C.'s.

Numerous old deep public wells, both in Hongkong and Kowloon, are being opened up to supply water for washing purposes, it being clearly notified that such water is not to be used for potable purposes.

The Peninsula Hotel has arranged for a permit for an independent supply from Tin Kau, and Messrs. Watson & Co.'s Aerated Water Factory are likewise obtaining a supply from Junk Bay.

The question of cutting off all main supplies to W.C.'s is under consideration.

The question of having water distilled by the Naval Distillation plant has also been raised.

The most urgent need at the present time is the conservation of the existing reservoir supplies, which is being secured by every additional outside source of supply.

A great many difficulties have yet to be overcome, but as Water Authority I welcome the assistance of this Committee and feel confident that with their kind co-operation the present emergency can be satisfactorily met.

The Discussion.

Some discussion followed on the constitution of the sub-committees. In reply to a question by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall with regard to co-opting further members on the Chinese Committee, the Chairman said that he did not wish to restrict the committee unnecessarily but he thought members of the sub-committees would have to continue to be represented by the existing members on the general Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Shenton explained that the various community representatives would be available to receive suggestions from the associations and bodies with which they were in touch. They were representatives of associations or sections and were quite distinct from sub-committees.

With regard to the Distribution sub-committee Mr. M. K. Lo suggested that if they were to have the onerous task of distributing water brought in he thought the Chinese members of the Council

should be on the sub-committee.

The Chairman said the first intention was to deal with the distribution of water arriving in the Colony first from ships by lighters and then from lighters to shore.

The actual distribution of land-lug would remain in the hands of the Government generally and the Water Authority in particular. The Chinese Committee would bring in suggestions and call attention to any special cases of hardship.

All Advisory.

Mr. Lo said if that was the function of the Committee he had nothing more to say on the point, except that he thought that taking water from the sea to the shore might well come within the scope of the Technical Committee.

The Hon. Dr. Kotewall suggested that two Chinese members should be added to the Distribution Committee, the Hon. Sir Shou-sun Chow commenting that he believed in doing work but not over-crowding committees.

In reply to further queries the Chairman said that the distribution was that of supplies from ships. He pointed out, when it was suggested that the body might be called the Transport Committee, that there already was a Shipping Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Shenton said that the committees were not executive and advisory. They were all advisory. It was necessary at that stage of the proceedings to get down to some scheme and then grind everything into its proper shape.

Duties of Committees.

After further discussion it was decided to blend the proposed Distribution Committee with the Shipping Committee, the Hon. Mr. Shenton pointing out that with one exception the members of the Shipping Committee were members of the proposed Distribution Committee. Two questions were involved, one of bringing water to Hongkong and the other of bringing it ashore once it was here. In reply to the Chairman Mr. M. K. Lo said that he agreed with the name of the Shipping and Distribution Committee.

Dr. Wellington suggested that duties of the committees should be laid down, the Chairman replying that it was only a preliminary meeting. The Hon. Mr. Shenton said that once there was a skeleton scheme of work things would straighten themselves out.

Mr. B. Wyllie said he thought it was better to quote an instance. Supposing the K.R.A. for instance had some scheme to put forward, did it put that scheme to the General Committee? The General Committee was now split up into sub-committees and no General Committee existed. Mr. Wyllie asked whether the General Committee as constituted at the present meeting would meet again and received a reply in the affirmative from the Chairman who said that it might not meet as frequently as the sub-committees.

Outside Supplies.

Mr. C. M. Manners said that the Kowloon Wharf and Holt's Wharf provided an organisation for handling water when it arrived. If those two concerns were told that so much water had to be moved, then it would be moved. With so many committees there might be delay in getting down to brass tacks. At present 2,000 tons of water might arrive and there might be no one to look after it. He suggested that if 2,000 tons of water came in to-morrow the Tain Wan organisation would cease to function for the time being. He further suggested that they should deal with incoming water as cargo

and instruct Kowloon Wharf and Holt's Wharf to get on with the job of storing it.

Another member suggested that if 1,000 tons of water arrived on the following day the Waterboat Company could handle it if orders were given.

The Hon. Mr. Creasy said that as supplies came in they were dealt with by Mr. Carpenter in conjunction with the Shipping Committee. The Chairman said that as soon as practicable the number of lighters required would be arrived at. When those details were ready they would be laid before the Governor for his approval. The Hon. Mr. Creasy commented that an organisation of this kind was now functioning.

Government Action Approved.

The Hon. Mr. Shenton proposed the adoption of the list of sub-committees submitted to the meeting. The Hon. Sir Shou-sun Chow seconded and the motion was carried.

The General Committee also gave its unanimous support to the Government taking steps under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance.

The meeting then put forward various suggestions in connection with the water shortage, the Hon. Dr. Kotewall voicing a suggestion that water might be conveyed in shallow boats and pumped into Tiam Tui. Water brought to the Praya only affected those living on the lower levels. If they could get water into Tiam Tui it would benefit the people living on the higher levels. He thought the suggestion was worth serious consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Creasy said that various schemes were being considered, including one of pumping water up from tankers. These were not yet in concrete form. The Tiam Tui suggestion would receive consideration. If a way of doing it could be found it would be reported to the committee.

The Chairman pointed out that at the moment it was important to consider the supply to the low levels by means of outside water, leaving that in the reservoirs for the supply to the higher levels.

Street Fountains.

Mr. Lo voiced a suggestion for getting water up the hill from Stanley into a tank from which it might by gravitation, get down into the reservoir.

The Hon. Mr. Creasy pointed out that 90 per cent of the water supply was needed close to the Praya front.

The Hon. Dr. Tso gave details of the number of street fountains on the Island and said he had calculated that the 161 fountains provided 176,778 gallons a day. As the Island consumption was over three million gallons a day he thought that more street fountains were necessary.

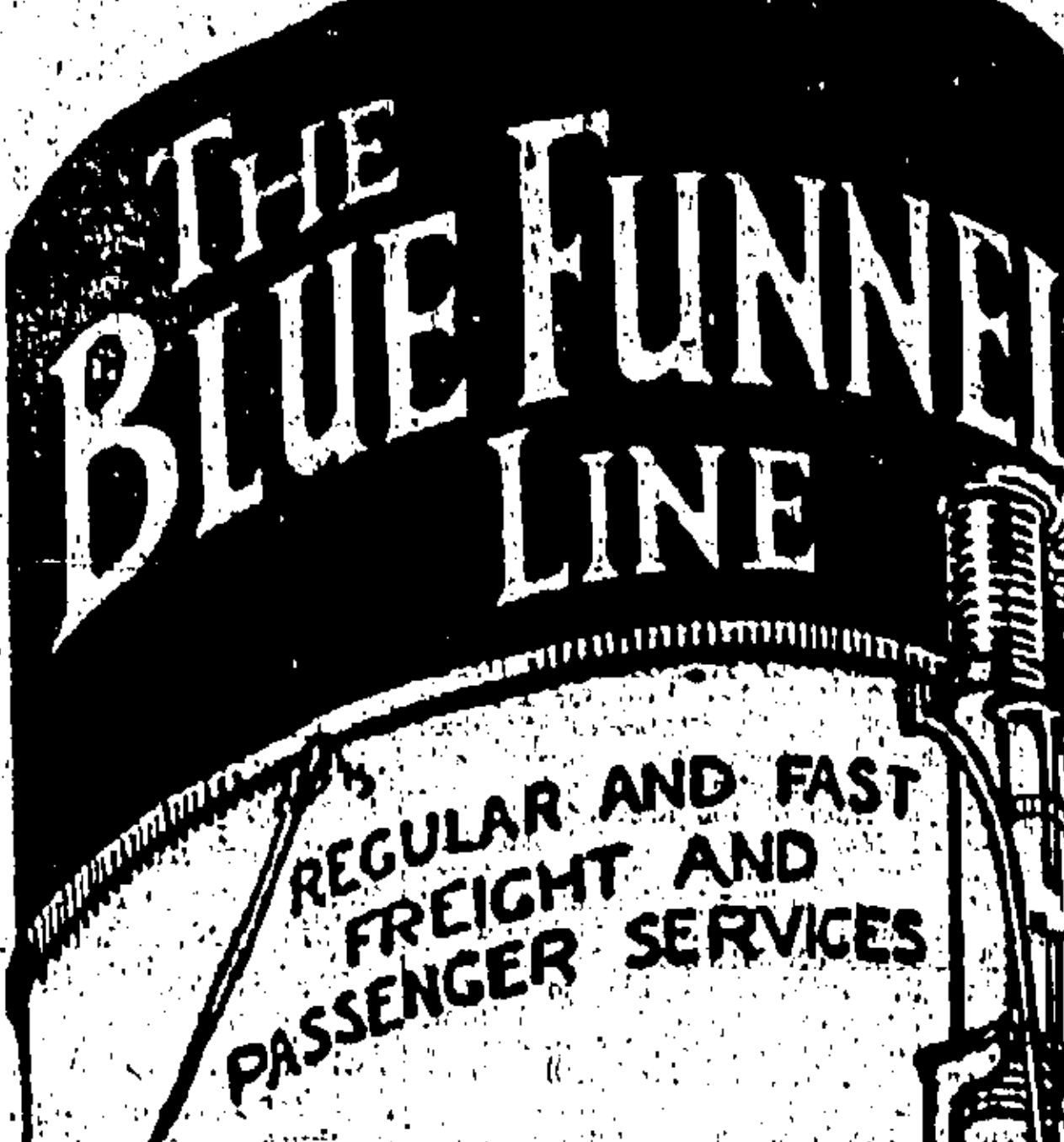
Mr. A. d'Arcy suggested that clubs should restrict the use of shower baths in their premises, and it was stated that instructions had been given to garages to the effect that water must not be used for washing cars.

Mr. Wong Kwong-tin said he had a salt water system, complete with maps and plans, which he would lay before the next meeting of the Committee.

Population Ebbing.

The Chairman said he thought members of the Committee might be interested to hear that the inward flow of the population now

(Continued on Page 13.)



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CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The Motor Vessel,

"PANAMA" having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th June, 1929, at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson and Ashe on the 16th June, 1929, at 10 a.m. All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 20th June, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1929.

THE DEN LINE STEAMERS.

LIMITED.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,

LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship,

"BENDORAN"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or

from the wharves delivery may be

obtained.

No claims will be admitted after

the Goods have left the Godowns, and

all Goods remaining undelivered after

the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must

be presented to the Underwriter on or

before the 8th July, 1929.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on any

Tuesdays and Fridays between the

hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within

the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and

all Goods remaining undelivered after

the 17th June, 1929, will be subject

to rent.

All claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the Under-

writer on or before 24th June, 1929,

or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on any

Tuesdays or Fridays, between the

hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within

the Free Storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersig-

ned by,

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1929.

ELLERMAN LINE.

From EUROPE

The Steamship,

"CITY OF ATHENS"

having arrived, consignees of cargo

by her are informed that all Goods

are being landed at their risk into

the hazardous and/or extra hazardous

Godowns of Holt's Wharf, where

delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after

the Goods have left the Godowns, and

all Goods remaining undelivered after

the 17th June, 1929, will be subject

to rent.

All claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the Under-

writer on or before 24th June, 1929,

or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on any

Tuesdays or Fridays, between the

hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within

the Free Storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersig-

ned by,

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1929.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

And

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Vessel,

"PROTESILAUS"

From SEATTLE, VANCOUVER and

VICTORIA via JAPAN.

are requested to take delivery of

Flour, and Lumber shipments as soon

as the vessel is ready to discharge and

are hereby notified that if their

lighters are not placed alongside the

steamer as required, their shipments

will be discharged into Holt's Wharf

Kowloon, at their expense, where the

Cargo will lie also at their risk and

expense and subject to the terms and

conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf.

Steamer will commence discharge on

the 18th June.

General cargo will be discharged

into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it

will lie at Consignees' risk and subject

to the terms and conditions of storage

at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be

ready for delivery from the Godown

on and after 18th June.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on any

Tuesdays and Fridays between the

hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within

the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and

all Goods remaining undelivered after

the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the Underwriter

on or before the 8th July, or they

will not be recognized.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1929.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

And

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Vessel,

"MACHAON"

From UNITED KINGDOM and

CONTINENTAL PORTS via

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and

Suez.

are hereby notified that their cargo

will be discharged into Holt's Wharf

Kowloon, where it will lie at Con-

signees' risk and subject to terms

and conditions of storage at Holt's

Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for

delivery from Godown on and after

12th June.

Optional cargo will not be landed

here, unless notice has been given

prior to steamer's arrival, but carried

on from port to port to the final port

of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on any

Tuesdays and Fridays between the

hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within

the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and

all Goods remaining undelivered after

the 18th June, will be subject to

rent.

All claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the Under-

writer on or before the 2nd July, or they

will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1929.

OIL CONSERVATION.

INTER-STATE COMPACT TO

BE ARRANGED.

Colorado Springs, June 12.

The Oil Conservation Conference

has delegated to the representatives

of the Governors of Texas,

Oklahoma and California the prob-

lem of finding a basis on which an

inter-State conservation compact

can be arranged.—Reuter's Ameri-

can Service.

WATER EMERGENCY

COMMITTEE.

(Continued from Page 12.)

appeared to have ceased and the

population was ebbing. For the

last week there had been a net

decrease of 2,270 in excess of the

number of arrivals. That point-

ed to the fact that people who

had been taking refuge here were

now going back again.

A member suggested that a

further committee should be a

Publicity Committee to be re-

sponsible for notices to house-

holders and others. The Chair-

man said he thought the duties

of such a body might well be

taken by the Sanitary Committee.

It was also suggested that the

public should be invited to send

suggestions in connexion with the

water crisis to the secretary of

the General Committee.

The Emergency Committee will

next meet at 4 p.m. on Friday,

June 21.

Emergency Committee Asks

for Suggestions.

Mr. H. S. Rouse, secretary of

the Water Emergency Committee,

requests all those who have sug-

gestions to make bearing on the

present water shortage in the

Colony, to forward them to him,

care of the Water Works Depart-

ment, under cover marked "Sug-

gestions."

An effort is being made to get

together all possible ideas on the

subject, and any assistance that

can be rendered will be appreci-

ated.

LUZON REFLOATED.

FLAGSHIP OF YANGTZE

BADLY HOLED.

Shanghai, June 12.

The U.S.S. Luzon, the flagship of

the American Yangtze Patrol, has

been refloated and proceeded to the

Kiangnan Dock under her own power

this morning.—Reuter.

[The Luzon ran aground on the

shoals off the north end of Woosung

breakwater during the night of the

11th inst. She was returning with the

U.S.S. Oahu and U.S.S. Helena, from

target practice in the open sea. Her

two companions stood by to render

assistance, while H.M.S. Kent, which

was proceeding to Shanghai from

up river, hove to and put out two

motor launches, one of which was

damaged. Preparations were made

to remove the Luzon's personnel, but

later this was considered unnecessary,

and only gear in danger of getting

damaged was transferred to the sister

ships.

Efforts were at once made to save

the Luzon and repair vessels left for

the scene.]

THE BAIKAL MARU.

ALL HOLDS AND ENGINE

ROOM FLOODED.

Osaka, June 12.

The passengers and crew of the

Baikal Maru have been rescued and

landed at Chemulpo.

All the holds and the engine room

have water, and owing to the rough

seas it is difficult to save the cargo

at present.

Two destroyers are standing by.—

Reuter.

[The Baikal Maru went ashore off

the Korean coast on June 11.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPRING WATER.

[To The Editor of Hongkong

Telegraph.]

Sir,—According to the Govern-

ment's Water Report published in

your issue of to-day's date, the

total consumption of the Island of

Hongkong at present may be taken

at 4,000,000 gallons per day.

The consumption during the past

week amounted to 27.37 million

gallons.

The yield from streams during

the week is 17.24 million gallons,

which is noteworthy. If streams

are capable of producing 17 million

gallons of water per week at this

time of the day, one can imagine

the quantity of water that has per-

colated through the soil and rocks,

and which is held in reserve in the

"pockets" of our hills.

After a big rain storm, one can

always see cascades of this pure

spring water bursting from the

face of the Peak and the rocks

above Kennedy Road, and indeed in

all parts of the Island.

According to the speech of Hon.

Mr. J. P. Braga, an expert, who was

invited by the Government to report

on the possibility of sinking

artesian wells on the Island, was

unable to find any springs in the

geological formation of the Island.

In face of what one experienced

and actually sees before his eyes,

how can this expert be right, when

he says that no springs can be

found on the Island? I cannot

agree with him.

There may not be rivers of un-

derground water in Hongkong

Island, but there are certainly

"pockets" of water, which are cap-

able of producing a plentiful sup-

ply of pure spring water suitable

for potable purposes.

I have suggested the inspection

of those localities where "pockets"

of water are likely to exist, and

in spite of this expert's opinion, it

can do no harm

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Hongkong.

WIMBLEDON COMES ROUND AGAIN.

STRONG ENTRY FOR FAMOUS
TENNIS MEETING.

FOREIGN CHALLENGE.

London, June 12.

Tennis enthusiasts are now preparing for the Wimbledon Championships, which open towards the end of the month. Some disappointment is felt that Rene Lacoste, the holder of the Men's Singles Championship, which is regarded in effect as carrying with it the championship of the world, will be unable to defend his title.

There is, however, a very strong entry, including Jean Borotra, Henri Cochet, H. Kleinroth (Germany), and Tilden, G. Lott, and J. Van Ryn from the United States. Van Ryn jumped in to real prominence recently when he defeated Tilden in the American Davis Cup trials.

The women's entry this year is stronger than ever. The most prominent players are Miss Helen Wills, the champion of the United States, who has carried all before her during her European tour, Senorita De Alvarez, the Spanish champion, and Mrs. Bundy, who as Miss May Sutton won the Wimbledon Singles in 1905 and 1907.

The British ladies have, however, been showing excellent form this season and there will be a very strong element to resist the foreign challenge, including, notably Miss Betty Nuthall, Miss Eileen Bennett and Mrs. Watson. —*Reuter.*

YOUNG CHINESE GIRL KILLED.

MOTOR BUS MISHAP IN NEW TERRITORIES.

In her anxiety to recover an article from the roadway, a Chinese girl was oblivious to the rear approach of a motor bus, with the result that she was struck in the head by the offside headlamp of the vehicle and killed on the spot.

The accident occurred on the main road near Sang Tin village in the New Territories district of Lokmachau on Tuesday, the victim, who was 18 years of age, being the daughter of a farmer living in the village.

A report has since been received by the police from Liu San, the driver of a Nam Hing Company bus, who says that his vehicle was the one involved in the accident.

UNLICENSED DOG.

KOWLOON TONG RESIDENT CAUTIONED.

Mr. A. Urquhart, of No. 170, Kowloon Tong, was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court, with keeping a dog without a licence.

The defendant entered a plea of guilty but explained that on June 1, he had sent an application for a licence to the Central Police Station. Owing to the lateness of the hour, a licence was not issued until June 4. It was after his application had been forwarded to the police that an Indian constable saw the dog.

Remarking that it was a genuine case and not one of those where application is made after the summons was issued, his Worship registered a caution.

WILLEMSTAD AFFAIR BLOWS OVER.

VENEZUELA EXPRESSES HER REGRETS.

The Hague, June 12. The Venezuelan Legation has conveyed to the Dutch Government, the regret of "the whole of the people of Venezuela" at the action of the filibusters in raiding Willemstad, Curacao. —*Reuter.*

The War Minister states that the filibusters who landed in Falcon province on June 9, after the raid on Willemstad, have been completely defeated and dispersed to the mountains, with Government troops pursuing. —*Reuter's American Service.*

LOCAL SHOWERS.

The Royal Observatory reports that pressure is highest to the north-east of Japan and relatively low over China generally. The depression is not indicated this morning. The forecast till noon is:—South winds, moderate; fair generally; local showers.

A CUSTOM OF THE REGIMENT.

TRUST PLACED IN ALL
CLERKS.

MAJOR LAKE'S EVIDENCE AT COURT-MARTIAL.

DELIBERATE MUDDLE?

That it was the custom of the Regiment to trust a subordinate clerk until it was discovered he could not be trusted, was a statement made by Major Lake, when the Court Martial which is trying Major Ogilvy on a charge of negligence while President of the Regimental Institute, resumed this morning.

Witness, in cross-examination, agreed when he took office and asked for correspondence, Corporal Hendry, his clerk, might have created the muddle in the office to conceal his actions in the past.

Replying to Major Miles (defending officer) witness said he had had considerable experience in organising and keeping accounts before he took over the duties of P.R.I. on October 17, as he had on a previous occasion reorganised officers' mess accounts. He had also had experience of registering correspondence.

Own Ideas.

Major Miles:—My point is this. When you came into the P.R.I. office for the first time, I suggest your ideas of running the office were very different to those of the accused and that you came in with the intention of reorganising? —*Yes.*

Witness continued he found there was no postage book. The lowest he had spent on postage in a month was 80 cents and the highest \$2.80.

Major Miles:—Do you agree that you did find in the account book, entries in relation to postage expenses? —*Yes.*

When you arrived in the office was there a safe there? —*No.*

You have told the Court you carried on with the system which you found to be in force? —*Yes.*

Implicit Trust.

Do you agree that that system was based on implicit trust in the P.R.I. clerk? —*Yes.*

Asked by Major Miles to give a reason why the system should be based on that trust, Major Lake said he had never worked otherwise. He had served with his clerk for 20 years and trusted him like a brother.

Major Miles:—Do you agree it is and has been the custom of this Regiment to trust one's subordinates until one finds they cannot be trusted? —*That is true.*

A cheque was handed to witness who said he recollected it being placed before him for signature. That was cheque No. 609523, for \$30.57 drawn by witness as P.R.I. and made out to the N.A.A.F.I. It was dated October 27, 1928.

Was Cheque Crossed?

Witness was asked by Major Miles if the cheque was crossed and he answered in the affirmative. Asked if he could remember whether or not the cheque was crossed when he signed it, witness said he was pretty certain it was because he had given orders to

SAFETY FIRST.

The rains may come, but it's safer to economise in the use of water now.

WIMBLEDON COMES ROUND AGAIN.

VENEZUELA EXPRESSES HER REGRETS.

The Hague, June 12. The Venezuelan Legation has conveyed to the Dutch Government, the regret of "the whole of the people of Venezuela" at the action of the filibusters in raiding Willemstad, Curacao. —*Reuter.*

The War Minister states that the filibusters who landed in Falcon province on June 9, after the raid on Willemstad, have been completely defeated and dispersed to the mountains, with Government troops pursuing. —*Reuter's American Service.*

LOCAL SHOWERS.

The Royal Observatory reports that pressure is highest to the north-east of Japan and relatively low over China generally. The depression is not indicated this morning. The forecast till noon is:—South winds, moderate; fair generally; local showers.

ADVENTURER NOW IN LONDON.

"ONE-ARMED SUTTON" OF
CHINA WAR FAME.

"THROUGH WITH WARS"

London, June 12.

Captain "Jimmy" Sutton, familiarly known in the East as "One-Armed Sutton" who was military adviser to the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and supervisor of the arsenal at Mukden, has arrived in London from Canada, for the marriage of his daughter, Frances, who is eighteen years of age, to an officer of the Yorkshire Regiment.

In an interview "General" Sutton said he had had invitations from various Chinese generals to "give them a hand." General Chang Hsueh-liang, the son of Chang Tso-lin, wants him to take charge of the army railway transport and to equip Manchuria with elevators for soya beans, but he is "through with wars." —*Reuter.*

"One-armed Sutton's story reads almost like a page of fiction. He has roved the world in quest of excitement and fortune, appearing in odd territories where trouble has been brewing. He played a conspicuous part in the victory of Nankow Pass, by which Chang Tso-lin ousted the "Red" Army from China in 1925.

In 1924, Sutton won a prize, reputed to be a million dollars, by drawing the first prize in the Shanghai Champlions.

BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF TITLE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the 16th and 17th giving his opponent the match.

The Results.

Included among the more important results were:—

Second Round: T. P. Perkins (Castle Bromwich, holder) beat J. Stroyan (Sunningdale) by 6 and 5; William Bulloch (Cathkin Braes) beat Roger Wethered (Worpleston) by 2 and 1; Dr. William Tweddell (Stourbridge) beat F. Harrison (Royal Liverpool) by 5 and 4; John Dawson (America) beat Dr. John McCormack (Hermitage) by 2 and 1; E. P. Kyle (Selangor, F.M.S.) beat Captain R. Jobson (Sunningdale) by 3 and 1.

Third Round: T. P. Perkins beat C. Shankland (St. George's Hill) at the 22nd; E. P. Kyle beat E. Ellis (Beaconsfield) by 6 and 4; D. E. B. Southy (Belfast) beat Bernard Darwin by 3 and 1; R. H. Oppenheimer (Royal and Ancient) beat T. A. Terrance (Sandy Lodge) 2 and 1; Joshua Crane (America) beat Redman (Rayling) one up; John Dawson (America) beat Major Guy Campbell (Royal and Ancient) one up; A. R. Aitken (Royal and Ancient) beat Noel Layton (Royal and Ancient) one up; C. J. H. Tolley (Royal Liverpool) beat Douglas Grant (St. George's Hill) by 4 and 3. —*Reuter.*

checking the October accounts. He could not remember the exact day when he discovered the fraud.

The President:—Was it before or after November 12 you discovered this fraud? —*It was after.*

The Judge Advocate pointed out witness had first said November 8 or 9 and now he said it was after November 12.

Major Lake said he was checking the accounts on November 8 or 9.

Judge Advocate:—Do you remember whether it was before or after Major Ogilvy left the Colony? —*Oh, it was after.*

Major Miles, continuing his cross-examination, asked:—When you took over the duties of P.R.I. did you know the amounts of rebate which the N.A.A.F.I. had to pay and how often they had to pay? —*No.*

Did you subsequently discover that rebates had been paid on November 20, to Corporal Hendry, which amounts were not entered into the account? —*Yes.*

Rebate for the month of October? —*Yes.*

The Office Muddle.

The Court has evidence that Corporal Hendry was the P.R.I.'s clerk and he performed his duties satisfactorily. You have told the Court you found him out. Is it possible that Corporal Hendry, when he found you becoming suspicious, treated the muddle in the office in order to conceal his actions in the past? —*I think it is quite possible.*

There was some discussion on this question and witness agreed he meant that after he had been in the office for some days he asked for the correspondence and he thought it was possible that Corporal Hendry had then created the muddle.

The Court Martial is still sitting.

THE WIND

starring
LILLIAN GISH



ONE of the Big Pictures of the year, this epic of pioneer days will add new laurels to Lillian Gish's fame. The great star reaches new heights of emotional power in a stirring film of the untamed West!

AT THE QUEENS TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.



AT THE WORLD FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20



THE HUMOROUS and romantic adventures of a chorus girl who posed as the daughter of a baroness — A big film produced by the man who made "Two Arabian Knights."

AT THE STAR FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 5.30 & 9.20.